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NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

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1. SUCCESSFUL ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED QUOTA IN FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION

Recently, the Ministry of Transportation held a council meeting in order to summarize the accomplishments of the people's economical plan in the field of transportation, which had been imposed upon them for the year 1955, and to discuss adequate measures to accomplish the new year's plan. A number of responsible workers, such as the chiefs of all railroad management bureaus, the chiefs of the political departments of railroad management bureaus, and staff members of all major railroad stations, districts, and construction enterprises, took part in this meeting.

Following the reports of the summary of accomplishments in the 1955 plan and the planned quotas for the year of 1956, there were discussions by the participants at the meeting.

According to the reports and discussions, the workers under the Ministry of Transportation launched a struggle persistently for the mobilization of transportation enterprises and exceeded their quota, which had been imposed upon them, while they rehabilitated and consolidated war-torn installations. That is to say, by exceeding the railroad freight transportation plan by 1.5 percent and the freight circulation plan by 14 percent, they surpassed the level of 1949 by 10.9 percent, and also accomplished their planned quota for travellers without fail. The rate of on-time train operation was heightened very much and the average running distance in 24 hours for a locomotive's actual running time was increased to 106 percent as compared with last year.

There were considerable results attained from the struggle of the laborers in the fields of engineering, electricity, and reconstruction to bring about better transportation facilities and the electrification of railroads, while they accomplished remarkable results in international railroad passenger and freight service, such as international direct service passenger train between P'yongyang and Moscow. They also exceeded the transportation plan for passengers and freight in the fields of river and sea traffic, and the production enterprises under the Ministry of Transportation including the West P'yongyang Railroad factory, exceeded the quotas imposed on them.

But, in spite of all these good results, the council pointed out that there still remained considerable defects in the field of transportation.

Last year, some of the workers in the field of transportation failed to understand the status concretely, could not calculate facility efficiencies, made plans bureaucratically, and then informed the workers of the plans. As a result, they had to adjust transportation plans twice for freight and passengers, and they also had to alter and regulate some of the industrial and reconstruction plans.

In certain places, they handled transportation plans in such a crude manner, that system and order were not strictly established, and transportation discipline was loosened. In addition to this, they neglected to mobilize internal resources and also there were many defects in the field of economization struggles.

Pointing out these facts, the council proposed important problems to be solved for the successful accomplishment of transportation plans during the year of 1956.

The railroad transportation freight plan has been increased by 2.7 percent as compared with last year's annual freight transportation scheduled plan, and the railroad freight circulation plan has been increased by 2.1 percent. This year's overall investments in the field of railroads in increased by 6.8 percent as compared with last year's scheduled plan, and the costs of construction prefabrication by 2.4 percent. The council emphasized that the workers engaged in transportation activities should launch an unyielding struggle to execute the decisions and the directions of the Party and the Government for the improvement and enforcement of business in the field of railroad transportation, that they should recheck present tires, increased transportation efficiency by rationalizing the system of collection and distribution trains and direct service trains, and render kind services towards passengers in order to carry out these expanded and enormous planned tasks successfully.

At the meeting, they also discussed ardently that all transportation units must advance locomotive repair work qualitatively, so as to heighten the performance efficiency and running efficiency of locomotives, that they must launch a struggle for coal economization vigorously, and lower transportation costs remarkably, by making the most of the independent accounting system which was used at railroad locomotive districts and railroad management bureaus.

Especially, the council insisted that, in order to meet the third all-party conference with good labor results, the directing workers of each station, district, and branch, should mobilize the creative zest of all laborers effectively, by organizing and directing the production campaign movement righteously in the close cooperation with the Party, the Trade League, and other organizations. (21 January 1956, Nodong Sinmun)

2. CABINET PASSES RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH HIGHER TECHNICAL COLLEGES

On 16 January, the Cabinet of the Republic passed Decision No. 8 relating to the establishment of higher technical colleges, and the reformation of certain high schools into technical colleges.

The Cabinet took this action in order to train and maintain the needy staff of technician in proper time, who are indispensable for the rapid restoration and expansion of the people's economy, by amending the educational system of technical colleges, and arranging and expanding the organization of technical education concretely.

According to the decision, two-year high technical colleges will be established at the beginning of the school-year, starting with 1956 and 1957, around P'yongyang, Hŭich'ŏn, Hamhŭng, Songhŭng, Aoji, and Hŭngnam for high-school graduates, and are to be opened on 1 August 1956.

The freshmen of mineral and coal industry technical colleges which will consist of high-school graduates and the members of technical supplementary classes attached to the Hŭich'ŏn Machine Industry College, will receive lectures from the semester of the later-half of the school-year (1955-1956) in accordance with the educational plan of high technical colleges.

The students of high technical colleges will graduate from the colleges in the capacity of senior assistant-engineers. And according to the decision, certain high-schools will be remodeled as high technical colleges, and the term of study for certain lessons of technical colleges will be altered. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

3. PREPARATIONS FOR GOOD QUALITY SERICULTURE PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

The provincial Hamju Sericulture Farm laborers working in the field of silkworm eggs, are struggling very hard for the preparation of various silkworm feeding trays in the hope that they may be able to produce 15,000 sheets of silkworms, which is an increase of 50 percent over last year.

Since the New Year, they have manufactured already 300 silkworm raising boxes and 200 silkworm mats. Aiming at making 100 butterfly storage boxes and 50 cocoon carriage boxes by the end of February, they have already started the work.

The laborers, who are launching an ice-collecting campaign in order to adjust the temperature of the cocoons, have already obtained 200 tons of ice, which is equivalent to 50 percent of the required quantity.

The members of the work group in charge of the mulberry field have taken out a large quantity of stones from the gravel fields, and are digging a one-kilometer drain. And they have filled in holes which remained in the field as a result of the explosion of bombs, and are making preparations for the planting of mulberry saplings.

At the sametime, aiming at spreading 20 tons of home-made manure per 2.45 acres of mulberry fields, they are concentrating their minds on the collection of human manure and the production of manure. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

4. MEMBERS OF MILITARY SERVICE CORPS LAUNCH BANKING WORK

Upholding the resolutions of the plenary session of the Korean Labor Party's Central Committee in December, military service corps personnel of the unit under PAK Chông-kuk of the People's Army, have been mobilized to assist farmers in river bank works. They are struggling very hard to complete the Hakch'ôn-bi banking works prior to the farming season under the firm determination that they would transform 424 acres of fields and 540 acres of irrigated, but unsafe fields into irrigated and safe fields.

Comrade soldiers CHO Pon-hyôn, KANG Pong-hwa, and HONG Tae-yun, are each exceeding their quotas by more than 30 percent, using the three-man working method.

And then, they realized that the previous five-man team working method was improper and they proceeded with the three-man method. As a result, they were able to heighten the work record of the unit to 180 percent.

Democratic Youth League organizations settle each day's work and popularize experiences among the workers.

Inspiring the morale of mobilized farm cooperative members for this work, they are expediting the digging. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956).

5. ENCOURAGED BY CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE OF PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

In order to meet our Party's third all-party session, the youth members of the Mirim Farm Cooperative (P'yongyang-si) who are continually gaining new results in their preparations for farming and subsidiary production for this year, have strengthened their creative labor struggle, encouraged by the congratulatory message of the Party's Central Committee presented to the Democratic Youth League.

Reading the message in the newspaper over and over, all youth members at this farm cooperative solidified their sacrificial determination once more for the expansion and management of farm villages with boundless pride

and fighting spirit which the "commandos" of the fatherland construction corps can only possess.

As stated in the congratulatory message, "The duties of the Democratic Youth League organizations in the field of farm management are to strengthen newly growing farm cooperatives which are the socialistic management forms, and to inspire all young people on a large-scale with the spirit of the struggle for an increase in grain production", and the committee of the Farm Cooperative Democratic Youth League organizations are adopting concrete measures in accordance with the results of thorough study so as to accomplish the above-mentioned glorious duty and task effectively, while they are circulating and translating the contents of the message extensively for youth.

The Mirim Farm Cooperative has planned much more farming as compared with last year. For example, they are going to clear and irrigate 390 acres of paddies and restore about 1.2 acres of wasteland.

A portion of the farm cooperative members opposed the quota which was proposed sincerely for the development of the farm cooperative, saying "It is not worthy of looking at the tree which you can not climb". But the members of the Democratic Youth League are exerting themselves to the utmost for the accomplishment of the task with the firm belief that they are capable of accomplishing the task, while they are researching and mobilizing new reserves.

You youth members of the cooperative have already gained much experience. Comrade MUN Pong-nyō, a graduate of junior high school carried 1.5 cubic meters more soil than others with earthen bucket. Encouraged by him, the young people in the farm cooperative had carried out their assigned plan on the watery area, before the ground froze. And then, they turned 1.2 acres of waste area into arable land within only two days, and thereafter, sowed wheat on the land. Having confidence from these experiences, from now on they are launching the work with foresight in order to accomplish the irrigation work extending 10,000 meters in length, prior to the planting season. Emphasizing the fact that they should make preparations for the farming positively from now on, they are launching the job vigorously, such as the maintenance and selection of seeds, on increase in homemade manure production, manure transportation, production of straw products, and the repair of agricultural machines and tools.

Among the members of the Democratic Youth League, junior high school graduates, Comrades HA Tōk-sun, CH'ŎE Suk-nyō, YIM Yōng-hwan, and CHŎNG Tan-sil are exemplary members. Therefore, they are scoring very good results in the production of straw products. They have already accomplished the straw bag production quota imposed upon them and each have between 15 to 20 straw bags more. Among them, some members, including Comrade HA Tōk-sun, are producing an average of more than eight straw bags a day.

"At first, I was so good at farm cooperative work, but by now I am interested in the work more and more, and have come to propose good ideas and opinions. Seeing that whenever I propose a new idea, a good many of the farm cooperative members praise me and give positive support to my ideas, I am overwhelmed with the joy of working in the farm cooperative," said comrade HA Tōk-sun.

From the next day of reading the congratulatory message of Party Central Committee, members of the Democratic Youth League started the campaign of manure conveyence.

A ex-soldier and the winner of last year's highest number of labor days, Comrade YI Chōng-sōp was the first to pull the ox-cart in the work, and Comrade YI Chōng-sōp carried three ox-cart loads of manure in that day.

And also, members of Democratic Youth League are making preparations for the transportation of liquid fertilizer from town. They intend to spread a good deal of liquid fertilizer on the vegetable fields, about 2.5 acres is all, and are going to transport 70 percent of the entire amount of manure which the farm cooperative maintains on the field.

The production of straw products is proceeding successfully because of the ability of handy members of the Democratic Youth League.

Even at mid-night, you can hear the continuous sounds of straw bag weaving at the village where Mirim Farm Cooperative is located. Encouraged very much by the congratulatory message of the Party Central Committee, they who stand always loyal on the road where the party and leaders direct, are examining their firm determination in order to attain better result than before in grain production. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

6. YOUTH LAUNCHING RELOCATION OF SOIL

On the wide fields of the Pongdŏk Farm Cooperative (Pongdŏng-ni, Unjŏn-gun, P'yŏngan-bukto), hundreds of people are transporting soil with sleighs everyday. That is to say, the farm cooperative members have launched the relocation of soil by using sleighs.

This year, the farm cooperative members had planned to produce 60 kilograms more of unhulled rice than last year per .245 acres. But it is possible when they complete the relocation of soil on only 15 acres of paddies. It would have been impossible for them to complete the relocation of soil on this area before the spring plowing season, if they had carried the soil on their backs from a distance of 500 meters, and spread five tons of soil per a .245 acres. Upholding the directions of the party and leaders, the farm cooperative members who strove for an increase in grain production proposed the idea of irrigating the paddies to make the ice-fields, and then transport soil by sleighs, after sincere study of the problem. This creative idea was adopted immediately, and about 98 acres of paddies were frozen, and 50 sleighs were prepared.

Thus, the relocation of soil was started. On the first day, the members of the 4th Work Group, one of the exemplary work groups, went to the fields with their sleighs. The young people worked as the van-guard. Ex-soldier, Comrade YI Pyŏng-ho made 40 round-trips, exceeding the fixed 30 round trips for a day. And young farm cooperative members, KIM Kŏn-ch'an, PAEK Ok-sun, and KIM Ŭk also showed exemplary actions.

From the results of the first day work, it was proven that a sleigh works 7 times more effectively than the human back. Thereafter, the results of work have been improved steadily. Encouraged by the congratulatory message of Party Central Committee to the Korean Democratic Youth League, the young people in the farm cooperative are resolved to finish the work six days ahead of schedule - 25 January. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

7. REPORTS FROM HWANGHAE-NAMDO PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE

Recently, a meeting of Hwanghae-namdo Party Organizational Committee was held. At the meeting, in order to embody the resolutions of the Party Central Committee's Plenary meeting in December concerning to defects in accomplishing the resolution of Party Central Committee's November general meeting for the rapid restoration and development of farm management, and concerning to measures on the revision of these problem various problems were discussed.

At first, Comrade KIM Ch'ang-man, chairman of the Hwanghae-namdo Party, gave the full account of the speech concerning the farm problems, which comrade KIM Il-sŏng had made at the December Plenary Meeting. And then, comrade SIM Che-ik, vice-chairman of the Party, conveyed the resolutions of the December Plenary meeting to the meeting.

Comrade KIM Ch'ang-man spoke first. Then, the workers of party, government, economical organizations, and farm management took part in the discussion in large numbers.

Emphasizing the correctness of a series of measures which the Party Central Committee had taken for the development of farm management, including the resolutions of the Party Central Committee's November Plenary Meeting, the speaker evaluated the results which the Provincial Party Organizations had made in the path of the struggle to realize the Party's farm policy.

In spite of bitter natural disasters, the grain production in Hwanghae-namdo was increased over that of last year. And they established enormous, technical, and economical foundations, such as large-scale irrigation programs on rivers, bank construction, and construction of water pumping facilities in order to insure a grain-production increase for this year.

The speakers unanimously emphasized that these results are due to the fact that the Provincial Party organizations, under the precise leadership of the Party Central Committee and Comrade KIM Il-sŏng, had organized and mobilized party members and farmers effectively to the realization of party's farm policy.

Insisting that to guarantee an increase in grain production is the foremost combatant task of provincial party organizations, in view of the fact that Hwanghae-namdo takes the most important position in the fulfillment of Republic's rations demand, the speakers paid careful attention to inquiring of the cause of last year's failure in the field of grain production, live-stock breeding, and sericulture, which could have been turned into much better results.

The main cause for the failure is that a portion of the leading workers in administration and the party failed, to clearly understand the implications which the development of farm management contains at the present time and the basic demand that an increase in grain production is the essential problem in Party's farm policy, and directed the farm work superficially.

A portion of the leading workers in the Party and the administrative organizations, not only lacked recognition that without developing farm management, a greater general development of the people's economy is impossible to achieve, but also directed work bureaucratically and superficially, just emphasizing verbally - "Let us develop farm management" - but without having extraordinary determination and concrete measures for the realization of Party's farm policy. This situation was manifested clearly in the agricultural planned activities.

Instead of Planning with responsibility the farming plan based on the real situation of the province from the view point of organizing and mobilizing all resources, some leading workers on the provincial people's committee and in the field of agriculture, allocated the farming plan uniformly and forced it mechanically without taking into consideration the real situation; that is to say, the low situation.

Therefore on some occasions, production plans per unit for barren mountainous districts exceeded those of fertile plains districts.

The main tendency that hampered the fulfillment of the Party's farm policy is manifested tangibly in instances of irresponsibility. For instance, some workers in Party and administrative organizations did not pay special attention to the arrangement of material foundations for an increase in actual grain production, but just shouted, "Let us boost grain production".

In certain locales, they have not taken the necessary measures to protect the rehabilitation of land, which is one of the important links in increasing grain production. The construction of the Ongjin-Sudong large sluice-gate has not been carried out satisfactorily, and the construction of the Chaeryong-gang sluice-gate has not been completed as yet.

In many counties, such as Ulyul-gun, and Taet'an-gun they have not undertaken the rehabilitation of idle land, and the irrigation of the rivers, which are could be done, and they have left a large number of rain-water paddies untouched.

As in the case of the Haeju-si People's Committee, workers of certain organizations used wheat fields which had been seeded already, as sites for sapling cultivation, and trespassed on arable lands under the pretense of using them as residential areas, ware-house areas, and play grounds.

The speakers sharply criticized that all of these faults were derived from the lack of a deep understanding of the Party's farm policy, and especially the most important and basic demand-an increase in grain production.

The speakers urged that only when every party member has deep understanding of the Party's farm policy and then leads rural communities, shall they be able to mobilize farmers righteously to the increase of farm products.

The Party Chairman of Sinch'on-gun, Comrade KWAK SO stated as follows: "Till last Summer, I had failed to mobilize myself thoughtfully for an increase in grain production, and therefore, I could not comprehend the prime usage of increasing grain production very well. Since I was in such a state of stupidity, I could not do much about concentrating the attention of party organizations and various county organizations on the struggle of Party Farm Policy realization".

"I came to realize more clearly, that in order to increase grain production, it is most important to clear new land, and rehabilitate and protect soil, after receiving the resolutions of Party Central Committee's Fourth Standing Committee meeting concerning the strengthening and development of future rural community management. Through these measures, I was able to permeate the importance of increased grain production and its related policy very clearly to the Party members and farmers".

"In compliance with the call of the Party and the Premier, the farmers roused themselves more actively. Last year, the farmers of Sinch'on-gun, totalling about 33,000 were mobilized. They excavated about 88,000 cubic meters of soil, dammed rivers, and constructed banks. With these, we have made the preparations to produce 8,000 tons more grain over the average, in 1956.

But in the course of the discussion it has been shown that Paech'on-gun presented the opposite of the case of Sinch'on-gun.

Certain leading workers there still do not understand the call of the Party clearly.

At the meeting, it has been especially urged that the grain producing district of Hwanghae-namdo, increase the efficiency and capacity of administrative organizations in order to fulfill the imposed duties righteously.

The chairman of the P'yŏngwŏn-gun Party, Comrade KIM Sa-un criticized the fact that a portion of the workers in the people's governmental organizations are not fulfilling their functions satisfactorily, because they too cling much to statistics.

In addition to this, criticizing the activities of inanimation of the labor organizations and its workers, such as the activities of the provincial people's democratic youth league and the provincial people's Democratic Women League, and the feebleness in mobilizing their capabilities concentratedly for the realization of the Party's policy, the speakers also urged that all organizations and leading workers be mobilized to the struggle of realizing the Party's farm policy.

The meeting has proceeded from beginning to end, with the Party members' firm determination to overcome various bad tendencies which were manifested in the course of realizing the Party's farm policy, and to mobilize the capability of Party organizations organically for an increase in grain production. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

Company Reporter - KIM Kwang-pin
Resident Reporter - HWANG Sŭng-hyŏp

8. WORK GROUP LEADER

It was at the beginning of February, last year - several days after the completion of the farm cooperative's first final settlement of accounts and distribution, when Comrade KIM Pyŏng-sun assumed the post of 2nd Work Group leader at the Sambong Farm Cooperative (P'yŏngwŏn-gun, P'yŏngan-namdo).

As soon as he took over the responsibility of the work group, he started the work by understanding the abilities and character of work group members totaling 31 and analyzing the nature of all field covering about 98 acres, belonging to the work group.

Last year, the work group failed to arrange farming preparations. They had 98 acres of fields, but they made only 60 tons of manure.

Work group leader, Comrade KIM Pyŏng-sun surveyed the swamps, creeks, and unused land around the village and then immediately organized a work plan to carry the decayed soil to the fields.

The members of the Democratic Youth League including Comrade YI Sŏn-il fronted the transportation of decayed soil.

During a period of about 20 days, they spread two loads of decayed soil per .0008 acres on the 24 acres of paddies.

Afterwards, they were able to finish the seeding of field in time.

When they had made preparations for the transplanting of rice seedlings and had started the first weeding, the work group needed more labor. The reason was that in addition to two members the work group who were pregnant, but also were members who did not take part in the work, saying, "Since we have finished seeding on the field, let us have a temporary rest". Several times, they were asked to take part in the work,

but as usual, they did not show up very well. The work was not launched satisfactorily. For the lack of cattle power, they were unable to plow nearly 8 acres of paddies before the transplanting of rice, but they could not expect help from the other work groups.

The work group leader, Comrade KIM Pyōng-sōn strengthened the activity with the young members of the work group.

Reviving the experience of hoeing paddies, with the iron-rakes used during the war, the members of the Democratic Youth League organized iron-rake commandos.

The young people exceeded the fixed per day per person quota of 1.2 acres of cultivated area, by .04 to 1.6 acres. So they hold the 24 acres.

But a portion of the work group members engaged in weeding, made it a rule to come to the working place late, and tried to go back as early as possible.

There was anxiety about the impossibility of finishing the second weeding of fields, before the transplanting of rice. One day, cooperative members, KIM Yōng-pok, PANG Kūm-sun showed up for work 30 minutes late at the field meeting, work group leader, Comrade KIM Pyōng-sun decided that he would deduct a certain portion from labor-day accounts of members who violated the orders and regulations of the cooperative.

But in spite of this, the work efficiency was not increased as usual.

When the work group leader pushed the members of the work group to work, a portion of the work group members weeded roughly or planted rice seedling sparsely.

The work group leader had to think about what he had done, time and again. Finally, he came to the conclusion that he decided that he had been managing all activities alone and looked down on the members of the work group.

Comrade KIM Pyōng-sun discussed this with Comrade YI Sōn-il, agitator of the work group.

While Comrade YI Sōn-il was taking the lead in the planting of rice with the members of the 1st Squad, he saw cooperative members, NO Sōng-kil, and HWANG Kūm-nyō planting rice seedlings sparsely. So, he gave them kind advice - "Handling the business of the cooperative roughly is like deceiving yourself". And then, he immediately proposed a discussion on this problem at a corner of the field.

Having the bitter experience of producing a smaller quantity of outputs than expected and as a result, receiving less distributions due to the indifference and idleness of the farm cooperative members in the first year, cooperative members criticized NO Sōng-gil, and HWANG Kūm-nyō. Among the members of the work group, the struggle against rough management of farm cooperative business was intensified gradually.

The problem to carry out the contract system precisely by squad and individual has appeared.

The work group leader frequently surveyed cultivated land, and tried his best to impose quotas reasonably. In this point, it was necessary for him to adjust quotas, lest there should be any differences between him and the management committee of the farm cooperative in imposing quotas.

For example, while the classified the work quota of field and paddy weeding into three classes, as millet fields, he allocated by 250 p'yōng, 200 p'yōng, or 150 p'yōng in accordance with the growth of weeds, lest there should occur any differences between the quota imposed by the farm cooperative and the quota imposed by him. He applied the same method to the weeding of paddies.

And he set up a system of evaluating daily works daily, and made it a rule to designate beforehand the place where they should work the next day.

Through these measures, he was able to boost the sense of responsibility and the working efficiency of the work group members remarkably. At first, a farm cooperative member, Comrade CH'A Tōk-sil and the members of the 1st Squad maintained the daily work quota by between 150 percent and 170 percent in the second weeding of paddies.

Furthermore, the work group leader, Comrade KIM Pyōng-sun exerted himself at the utmost in order to create a condition that the members of the work group should be able to engage in the business of the work group with a proprietary air, by summarizing the execution and situation of 5 days work quota in time, together with the summary of daily work. This method showed positive effects.

The cooperative members actively took part in the business of scrutinizing the specifications of the work group's five days work.

Seeing the farthest rice paddy from the village with no water, cooperative member, NO Sōng-kil proposed that they launch weeding on this field in first, even though the weeding for this paddy is excluded from the five days work plans.

Whenever such things were proposed, the work group leader boldly accepted the rightful opinions of the work group members and tried his best to turn the work group member's concern to the business of the work group.

From the paddy where they weeded in time and spreaded a good deal of decayed soil, they could get a abundant crop - from between four tons, and six tons and 500 kilogram per 2.45 acres of paddy. This mean that they exceeded their unhulled rice production quota by 19 percent.

On the day when they finished the final settlement of accounts and distribution, the members of the 2nd Work Group not only received 3.8 kilograms of grain and cash, but also received a "prize-in-kind".

Owing to the solicitude of the Party and the Government, from this year they will be able to maintain timely transplanting without any difficulty in irrigation water, upon the completion of the P'yōngan-namdo Second-stage Irrigation Project.

And they have already finished the autumn ploughing of paddies with tractors and will also undertake spring ploughing soon.

Encouraged by the magnificent, and bright prospects of the new year ahead of them, the work group leader, Comrade KIM Pyōng-sun is continuously organizing and driving the work group members to the production of fertilizer without being satisfied with the already self-supplied fertilizer. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

9. RATIONALIZATION OF WORK

Comrade CH'OE Wan-sang, a forger of the Sohoju Working Site of the Tonghūng Forestry Station in Yanggang-do invented a ring "wire" and iron coupling link and thus, not only saved much "wire" and labor, but also increased loading efficiency.

Whenever the winter season came along, the working site used to utilize a great deal of wire.

In order to save "wire", Comrade CH'OE Wan-sang has succeeded in the economization of "wire", after a series of studies.

The ring "wire" and the iron coupling link which he invented have made it possible to increase the actual lumbering efficiency equivalent to 50 centimeters of a timber's length, by attaching a Talt'ong (phonetic) to the timber instead of drilling the hole.

By eliminating the time for boeing the timber, the loading efficiency was increased up to more than 150 percent.

Beside these, Comrade CH'OE Wan-sang shortened the working time remarkably, by attaching a "log-plate" to the iron hanger of the wagon and loading lumbers on it, then hooking the ring "wire" to both iron hangers.

As a result of introducing the new work method, the working site has begun to make many contributions to the nation, by increasing the actual lumbering efficiency and by saving labor. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

Correspondent - NO Il-kyo

10. ECONOMIZATION OF GASOLINE

Launching a campaign of economizing gasoline and of prolonging the period of utility for vehicles, driver KIM Yō-t'aek who belongs to an enterprise directed of CH'OE Chang-sōp, is attaining good results from the campaign.

He always shown affection toward his vehicle and the techniques of advanced driving from the example of labor hero, Comrade YI Mak-tong.

Comrade KIM Yō-t'aek is constantly concentrating his effort to refrain himself from coastings on smooth roads, from unnecessary stoppage at the halfway point, and to maintain the balance of cargo-loading, in the hope that he might be able to save some gasoline.

Thus, he managed to save 3.5 tons of gasoline during the period of January to the end of September last year, and exceeded the Three-Year Transportation Plan by 1.2 percent as of 20 November, last year.

Comrade KIM Yō-t'aek is still scoring good labor results at the beginning of the new year. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

Correspondent - PAK Ch'ang-yōng

11. MAKING THE MOST OF UNUSED MATERIALS

Launching a struggle of economization, the members of Plumber Brigade of the 4th Enterprise (6th Central Construction Trust) are attaining good fruits from their struggle.

Comrades YANG Wōn-sōk, and NO Ok-chin proposed that if the blower were mechanized, it could save the labor daily of two people.

The members of the brigade supported the proposal, and accordingly set up a fan made of unused materials in the forge.

During the past two months, they boosted the labor production efficiency by inventing ten new types of manufacturing tool and then introducing them to production.

Beside these, following the proposals of Comrade YUN Pong-un, and YU Ok-sun, they contributed very much to the nation by manufacturing 2,000 angle irons for "truss" prefabrication and 1,000 spikes for rail prefabrication with short iron strips discarded as scrap-iron. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

Correspondent -- KIM Sam-yong.

12. WHAT IS THE REASON FOR LOW RUNNING EFFICIENCY OF FISHING BOATS?

At the present, the actual results in fishing at the fishing station under the direction of Comrade CH'OE Pong-sik have not been increasing.

The actual results in fishing were not only behind schedule during the months of November and December, but also they were not continuously increasing even after the new year.

In order to catch fish it is first of all most important for them to increase the operational efficiency of fishing boats, which is the basic means in fishing.

But the directing workers of this fishing station did not work very well even in the preparation of fishing boats, which is the fundamental fishing means. Facing the winter fishing, the fishing station was supposed to receive six fishing boats as of the end of September. But actually, without any special conditions, they had delayed the activities of fishing boats acceptance up to the last part of November.

But the point is how much the directing workers exerted their efforts to increase the operational efficiency of fishing boats which they had received so late. Most of the fishing boats which the fishing station received were brand new. Therefore, it was necessary to operate and examine the efficiency of machines; and it was also necessary to familiarize the workers on the boat engines with the operation of the boats.

But the directing workers of the fishing station did not pay any attention to these problems and constantly mobilized the newly procured fishing boats at random.

As a result, there occurred many mechanical failures during actual operation. For example, Trawler No. 94 required 20 days' repair work out of the period of one month. Accordingly, it was not mobilized very much in actual works.

The indifference toward an increase in boat operating efficiency is also manifested in the disposition of the fishing boats which they had prior to the procurement of the new boats.

Like all other machinery, in the process of work, there are possibilities of mechanical failure in fishing boat; and especially when boat is in midst of wild waves, there is possibility of damage to the hull.

Therefore, only when they carry out the checking of boats and the daily repair positively and before and after the period of fishing, can prevent accidents prior to fishing, increase the operating efficiency of boats, and increase results in fishing.

But the leading workers here, did not pay careful attention to regular repair and inspection, but made it a rule to press the workers for more fishing, saying, "There are chief-engineers in every boat".

Thus, here at this fishing station, checking and repair have not been completely organized before and after fishing.

Consequently, they were unable to boost actual results in fishing because of frequent mechanical failures on some of the trawlers including Trawler No. 68 on the way going fishing.

As a result, the running efficiency of boats did not exceed 50 percent; and during the past one month, the total number of days which were not used for fishing amounts to 40.

Then, what are the main causes for this situation?

The main cause is that the leading workers of the station do not intend to be aware of the arrangements of each boat's, saying only "Let's boost the actual results in fishing", and to the captain and chief-engineer of the boats, "Boost your sense of responsibility, and push the business of assisting them".

That is to say, they do not actually cooperate with the workers engaged in fishing, but generally count only actual results in fishing.

As a matter of fact, among the workers who conduct fishing at sea, there are those comrades who possess a low-level of skill and efficiency.

Assistant-engineer, Comrade Yi Hui-mo stated as follows: "Among our leading workers on the fishing boats for this station, there are comrades who possess a low level business.

They are longing for our assistant-engineers' leadership. But our comrades who hold the position of assistant-engineer are only indulging themselves in statistics and the handling of materials.

This is the real fact. Some leading workers on fishing boats without any science or background often wandered around seeking a school of fish, and came back without any results. And among chief-engineers, there are those persons who cannot even tell immediately what is wrong in case of the mechanical failure of a boat.

But the leading workers of the station are blindly urging fishing without the holding of an experience-exchange meeting, in order to assist them.

For instance, this fishing station has ten (10) engineers and assistant-engineers who graduated from universities and colleges, but other than two (2) assistant engineers, all other skilled persons are conducting the business of statistics, collections, and receipts and disbursements of materials at the office.

It is most important that the leading workers of the station technically assist the workers engaged in fishing, lead them to find schools of fish precisely, let the station concentrate on the administrative, and leave technical ability to the business of the increasing boats' operating efficiency, and catch the winter fishing season without a miss under the assistance of the Party organizations.
(Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956)

Company Correspondent - O Song-hak

13. NEW INCOME TAX LAW AND MANUAL LABORERS

Manual laborers, HAN Ung-sam, who occupation is that of repairing machinery and tools, and who lives at 1st Tong (Sin-ni, Tongp'yongyang), expressed his job as follows, at being benefited by the new income tax law.

"The consideration of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic towards manual laborers has been indeed great, and recently, I was able to pay 25.2 percent less tax than last year, owing to the newly enacted income tax law."

After inserting the new bit in the turning lathe and threading the screw of a pump, he paugh for a while and then continued saying, "Not only that, but also by taxing manual laborers once a year instead of applying the four-time taxation method, as is according to the new income tax law, the amount of taxation has been settled; and we are benefited in many ways in the field of taxation."

"Therefore, we must do our best for the nation, in order that we may pay the price of their deep consideration. We must make a large quantity of needy appliances and other machine parts for the construction of the nation and for the people's livelihood, by the collection of unused materials."

He also mentioned that, according to the Cabinet Order, No. 42, workings of the new tax law have been proceeding quite good, with the help of the nation.

Since the proclamation of the new income tax law, HAN Ung-sam has manufactured many appliance and parts. (Nodong Sinmun, 21 January 1956).

14. ENFORCEMENT OF MORAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS AND CHILDREN
15. THEY MUST FREE THE CITIZENS OF KOREA DETAINED IN OMURA CAMP
16. PUBLICATION OF THE COLLECTION OF LENIN'S WORKS
17. COMRADE YI HWA-SIK AND THE CHILDREN
18. REPORTS FROM NATIVE VILLAGE OF HER PAK WON-CHIN
19. MUTUAL ASSISTANCE MOVEMENT OF KOREAN BROTHERS IN JAPAN
20. SOUTH KOREAN MINERS DEMAND WAGE INCREASE
21. FOREIGN NEWS

Page Denied

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1. OFFICIAL COMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Fine achievements in livestock breeding campaigns by farm cooperatives, and in counties (Kun) and districts (Ri) will be officially commended by the Ministry of Agriculture, which for this purpose has established an official commendation system. The Ministry will cite those farm cooperatives, counties, and districts, where cooperative members as well as farmers perform exemplary roles in livestock raising campaigns, designed to develop the livestock breeding industry in our country.

According to the commendation system, the citation will be carried out sometime in January of the year following the year-end annual summary of the results of campaigns. The Ministry will select three (3) counties throughout Korea for Grade I, Grade II, and Grade III, and will award them the Cabinet Championship Flag and extra prizes in cash; 60,000 Wŏn for grade I, 50,000 Wŏn for grade II, and 40,000 Wŏn for grade III.

On a parallel with this commendation, two (2) counties per province (To) will also be selected for Grade I and Grade II citation. They all win the Championship Flag of the Ministry of Agriculture and receive extra prizes, of 30,000 Wŏn for grade I and 20,000 Wŏn for grade II. P'yŏngyang-si and Kaesŏng-si each will select one county or district (kuyŏk) for the Ministry's Championship Flag and 10,000 Wŏn prize. In the meantime, one farm cooperative or one district (Ri) (includes Up and Ku) in each si (city) and county will be selected for the Championship Flag of the provincial people's committees concerned and 10,000 Wŏn in cash. (Nodong Sinmun, 28 January 1956) NK Press Summary No. 481

2. REPRESENTATIVES DISSEMINATE DECISIONS AND ORDERS AMONG PEOPLE

Representatives of the Supreme People's Assembly are delivering the decisions and orders of the 10th session of the Supreme Assembly to workers, people, and farmers at workshops, on the streets, and in the countryside, which is designed to disseminate the Assembly's decisions and orders among the people.

On 25 January, Representative AN Yong-kil illustrated subjects of discussion and an order, dealing with the agricultural tax-in-kind, passed at the 10th session of the Supreme People's Assembly, to his electors in Yongch'ŏn-gun (P'yŏngan-bukto). He emphasized that farmers should do their utmost in producing grain in return for the care for farmers by the Party, the Government, and Premier KIM Il-sŏng. At this gathering, all the attending farmers firmly resolved that they would make tireless effort in producing further grain, for the purpose of developing agrarian conditions of Korea.

On 20 January, Representative KO Chun-t'ask conducted a report meeting in Sinuiju-si to disseminate the details of the 10th session of the Supreme People's Assembly and an order on the Residents' Income Tax among the people in this locality. Among the attendants were a large number of merchants, entrepreneurs, and handicraftsmen in Sinuiju-si. In his speech, dealing with the income tax, the representative emphasized the government's concern for the development of people's physical and cultural conditions and the political and economic significances of the tax order. He urged the attendants to follow the tax regulations.

At this gathering, the attending industrialists, together with the workers, thanked the Korean Labor Party, the Government, and Premier KIM Il-sŏng for this order, which eventually lightened their burdens in taxes, and further resolved to do their utmost in following the regulations. (Nodong Sinmun, 28 January 1956) **NK Press Summary No. 481**

3. ECONOMIC PLANS FOR 1956

Charts for 1956:

Korean oxen:	1955 Plan 100 percent fulfillment 1956 Plan increased to 114.9 percent over 1955
Milk cows:	1954 Plan 100 percent fulfillment 1956 Plan increased to 120.4 percent over 1954 1955 Plan 100 percent fulfillment 1956 Plan increased to 103.4 percent over 1955
Sheep and goats:	1954 Plan 100 percent fulfillment 1956 Plan increased to 202.8 percent over 1954 1955 Plan 100 percent fulfillment 1956 Plan increased to 130.2 percent over 1955
Pigs:	1955 Plan 100 percent fulfillment 1956 Plan increased to 136.8 percent over 1955 (Nodong Sinmun, 28 January 1956)

4. NATIONAL SKATING MEETING ON TAEDONG-GANG, HONORING 10TH ANNIVERSARY, DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE

On 27 January, a nation-wide skating meet was held on the Taedong-gang, honoring the 10th anniversary of the Korean Democratic Youth League. The area which was decorated with the Republic flag and five-barred flag, was crowded with a large number of inspectors. The contestants, some 380 champions in all, consisted of champions from P'yŏngyang-si, provinces (To), the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Physical Culture Association of the Ministry of Transportation, colleges, the Korean Armed Forces, and the garrison. The race was divided into five (5) groups; Junior Middle School Team, the Senior Middle School and Technical School Team, the General Team, the Association Team, and the College Team.

At first, the 500-meter race of the women champions of the association team was performed. Skater KO Kyŏng-hŭi of the Ministry of National Defense, who won grade I at this race, cut the previous record by two (2) seconds and eight (8), and Champion KIM Myŏng-sŏn, the grade II winner, also cut the previous record by two (2) seconds. At the 500-meter race of the men champions of the association team, which followed the women's race of the association, KIM Ŭi-chŏn won grade I, and

PAK Chae-ch'un won grade II. Champion KIM Myōng-kūn won grade I at the 500-meter contest of the men champions of the senior middle school and technical school team. Champions of the general team also displayed excellent skill and sound physical strength. Female skater NO Sōng-hye of Hamgyōng-namdo received applause from inspectors at a 500-meter race of the team. The college team consisted of champions from nine (9) colleges, including KIM Il-sōng University, Kimch'aek Engineering College, P'yōngyang Medical College, and Wōnsan Agricultural College. KIM Pyōng-kuk of Kimch'aek Engineering College won grade I at the men's 500 meter skating of the college team, which was performed on the first day of this meet.

While the men's 5,000-meter race of the association team was going on, the inspectors centered their eyes on Champion KIM Yong-cho of the Ministry of National Defense, a well-known skater, holding a Republic record. He again won grade I at this contest. At the women's 3,000-meter skating of the association team, Champion KIM Hwa-cha won grade I. Besides these, many champions achieved good results at the men's 5,000-meter race and the women's 500-meter contest of the college team, which were held on the same day. The skating contest will be continued further on 28 and 29 January. (Nodong Sinmun, 28 January 1956) NK Press Summary No. 481

(Reporter - KIM Sang-to)

5. SPEECH BY PAK ŪI-WAN, VICE-PREMIER AND CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE, CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF TECHNIQUES IN CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDING DESIGNS

Comrades:

"We are holding a nation-wide conference of architects and constructors amidst a grand labor struggle, being developed by all the party members and workers in an effort to achieve further results in honor of the Third All-Party Conference of the Korean Labor Party. Prior to the opening of this conference, the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and the Government advanced the necessity of convening such a grand meeting, the largest conference which we have ever held. I, together with all the attending architects and constructors, offer sincere gratitude to Premier KIM Il-sōng, who has convened this conference and has been leading us to victory and glory, and the Korean Labor Party and the Government, led by the Premier.

Comrades;

The quotas in the Three-Year Plan of the reconstruction and development of the post-war people's economy, which is one of the Korean people's glorious and fighting tasks, are now under successful implementation. In the industrial section, the gross yield has already exceeded the 1949 level, and thus, the underdeveloped industrial conditions of the colonial state of affairs in Korea are being overcome by the people. We are now conducting a modern-type industrial construction.

During the past two (2) years, some 290 large and medium-scale factories and enterprises were either newly established with modern equipment, or partly and completely restored to operation. These enterprises include the Kimch'aek Iron Works, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Sōngjin Steel Mill, the Kangsōng Steel Mill, the Namp'o Smelter, the Mump'yōng Smelter, the Pon'gung Chemical Factory, the Hŭngnam Fertilizer Factory, a factory, managed by Comrade KIM Pyōng-su, the P'yōngyang Textile Factory, the Kiyang Machine Factory, the Sup'ung Power Plant, the Taean Electric Factory, the Namp'o Glass Factory, the Kangnam Ceramics, the Taesōng Ceramics, the Aoji Coal Mine, and the Kōmodōk Mine.

The 1955 plan of the industrial production for national and cooperative enterprises was exceeded by 6 percent, and thus, the 1955 gross yield of industry reached the 1956 level, scheduled in the three-year plan. As a result of this, various valuable products, such as steel, generators, metals, machine tools, cable, pumps, and textiles, reached the 1956 level, scheduled in the three-year plan. Various power plants, including the Sup'ung Power Plant, have been quickly restored to operation, and thus, the production of electricity for 1955 was increased by 210 percent, and coal by 360 percent, in comparison with 1953. The machine industry was also highly elevated, which produced a large number of modern machines for factories and the countryside.

In the chemical section, the production of fertilizer has been increased by workers. It is expected that the production of fertilizer will exceed the three-year plan by some 60 percent by the end of 1956. The light industrial section has alike achieved a great deal of good results. The production of silk textiles for 1955 was increased by 120 percent and the production of cotton textiles by 270 percent, in comparison with 1953. The production of daily commodities, such as food, clothing, and shoes, is also expected to be augmented for more and better products for the people.

The Korean Labor Party and the Government turned special concern to the development of agrarian conditions in the rural communities. It invested large amounts of funds in the recovery and expansion of irrigation and riverine facilities, designed to increase the production of grain at the highest speed. During the past two (2) years, various large, medium, and small-scale irrigation and riverine facilities in several hundred localities throughout Korea and the first step of the P'yongan-namdo irrigation project were established and completed, and thus the irrigated acreage was increased by 122,500 acres, and some 198,450 acres of arable land became safe from floods. At present, the second step of the P'yongan-namdo irrigation project and many additional irrigation and riverine projects in other localities are under successful implementation, which are designed to irrigate and protect some 44,100 acres this year.

We built a great many public buildings, such as residences, schools, hospitals, theaters, and hotels. The government funds expanded for housing in municipal and rural areas resulted in the construction of various residences for laborers and clerical workers, totalling some 3,500,000 square meters in total building area. Some 858 schools, which included KIM Il-sŏng University, were completely constructed, and the number of beds in hospitals was increased by 4,892 beds, and further, four (4) theaters and 95 motion picture theaters, which include Moran-bong Theater, were either established or recovered. In P'yŏngyang-si alone, various construction projects, such as the pavement of roads and squares, some 384,000 square meters in all, the construction of parks, totalling 56,000 square meters, and the establishment of an athletic field, 44,000 square meters in all, were carried out.

Transportation and forwarding efficiency has also been increased day-by-day. Since the armistice, a total of 191 bridges, including the Taedong-gang Railroad Bridge, the Ch'ŏngch'ŏn-gang Railroad Bridge, and the Taeryŏng-gang Railroad Bridge, and 25 funnels, have been recovered from war damage. Thus, the freight transportation quota by railroad for 1955 was exceeded by 2 percent, which corresponded to an excess of the 1949 level by 3 percent. Farmers were able to enjoy betterments in life, which was caused by the cooperative farming system, prices of commodities being further lowered, the actual wages of workers being raised much more than ever before, and the people's income also being augmented, resulting in the stabilization and promotion of the people's physical and cultural living conditions in our country.

The Korean Labor Party and the Government have put warm concern into the implementation of various post-war construction projects. The 6th Plenary Session of the Central Committee, Korean Labor Party, which was convened in August 1953, devised definite tasks of the recovery of the people's economy, and thus excited all workers to this post-war construction program. All workers, in their efforts to fulfill the three-year plan, displayed various creative originalities and patriotism, which appeared in production campaigns and economization movements at enterprises and construction sites. Throughout these drives and movements, a total of 39 labor heroes appeared in the Republic, and some 30,000 workers won government citations for their meritorious services. They exhibited good examples in laboring, which will be remembered forever in the history of the recovery and construction of Korea.

Particularly those labor struggles, which honored the 9th and the 10th anniversary of the liberation, resulted in the achievement of brilliant records in production and construction, unparalleled in our history. The P'yongyang-si construction campaign, honoring the 9th anniversary of the liberation, was developed by a total of 1,262,000 persons, including soldiers, government officials, students, and citizens, and another construction drive in this city, which lasted for 168 days in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the liberation, was waged by some 2,949,000 workers in all, including a total of 454,000 students, military servicemen, government officials, and citizens. During this campaign, a total of 76,000 cubic meters of dirt were consumed, 70,000,000 bricks were laid, and 320,000 square meters of road were paved by the campaigners. Our laborers and technicians also achieved great results in employing new techniques in construction and production. During the last one year, their devices and suggestions amounted to some 20,000 items in all, and most of these are now being employed in production and construction, producing good effects.

The heroic servicemen of the Korean People's Armed Forces rendered a vast quantity of labor to the construction and development of the people's economy. By the end of 1955, a total of 3,130,000 military servicemen were mobilized for construction in municipal and rural areas, factories, and mines. In the course of their labor struggle, many servicemen distinguished themselves, fulfilling and exceeding their quotas. Scores of labor reformists as well as labor heroes, such as Labor Hero Yi Tong-p'il (Pvt) and Labor Hero KIM Hak-chu (Cpl), appeared during the struggle for construction.

The brotherly Chinese voluntary forces personnel also dedicated themselves to the reconstruction of Korea. They offered labor assistance, while guarding the frontiers of Korea. During the period of August 1953 to the end of 1954 alone, they helped construct scores of bridges, which included the Taedong-gang Railroad Bridge; aided the establishment of the West P'yongyang Locomotive District, the Chongju Locomotive District, and the Kowon Locomotive District; built a number of school buildings and hospitals; and constructed a total of 191 kilometers of dike, which included the Kyonyong Reservoir and seven (7) other reservoirs, and the embankment of the Yongch'on-gang. This indicates the strong unity of the Chinese people with the Koreans, being maintained under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

The farmers in our country also distinguished themselves by fulfilling a large number of irrigation and riverine projects, in which some 3,120,000 farmers in all were mobilized under the leadership of the (Labor) Party and the Government.

The foregoing achievements in construction were much obliged to the economic and technical assistance of various fraternal nations, such as the Soviet Union and China, who had rendered physical and spiritual assistance to the Korean people during the fatherland liberation war. During the past two years, Korea received several million tons of machines, construction equipment, fertilizer, grain, and other commodities from fraternal nations, and these aid goods were effectively utilized in equipping enterprises, in developing the heavy industry in Korea, and in promoting agrarian conditions.

There are groups of foreign technicians staying in Korea, who have come here to give technical aid and guidance to our post-war construction work. These brothers are, far from their beloved homes, working hard, together with Korean laborers and technicians, at factories, enterprises, on railroads, mines, power plants, irrigation sites, municipal construction sites, and building design laboratories. This is one of the living examples of proletarian internationalism, which eventually makes firm our confidence and strengthens the current friendship and unity among nations.

Comrades;

The foregoing are results and conditions in brief, which we have achieved in construction during the past two (2) years. These results demonstrated the eternal and inexhaustible strength to live of the democratic people's regime in our country, the infallibility of the policy of our (Labor) Party and the Government, and the creative strength of the Korean people. Thus, the northern half of our country has been further strengthened as a revolutionary and democratic stronghold, and thus the foundational work of Socialism in Korea has been stepped up during the period. These results of the past two (2) years were due to the positive leadership of the Korean Labor Party, the Government, and Premier KIM Il-sŏng, the noble patriotic enthusiasm of our people, and the international assistance by the Soviet Union, China, and other friendly nations.

I have summarized the brilliant achievements of the past two (2) years in construction, and I hereby offer my warm gratitude and hearty congratulations to the Korean Labor Party, the Government, and Premier KIM Il-sŏng, who have always guided and inspired us to victory and glory. I, on behalf of the Korean Labor Party's Central Committee and the Government, also offer my warm gratitude and hearty congratulations to all laborers and farmers for their brilliant achievements in construction. I further thank the heroic Korean armed forces personnel and the Chinese voluntary forces for their meritorious services in the post-war construction program in Korea. I am also entrusted by the Korean Labor Party and the Government to express gratitude to those Russian, Chinese, Polish, Czechoslovakian, German, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian technicians in Korea, who, under the banner of proletarian internationalism, have shared their joys and sorrows with the Korean people in construction.

Comrades;

As is explicit to all of us, the past years following the armistice was a period in which we had to recover war damages, stabilize the people's living, and lay the foundations for forthcoming large-scale construction. Though we achieve great results throughout this period, but we still have a vast task before us to be fulfilled hereafter. We have entered the last year of the three-year plan. This year, we must fulfill all quotas scheduled in the plan, so as to further develop the people's economy and provide the actual conditions necessary to stabilize the people's living, and thus we have to prepare ourselves to implement such programs, which are designed to lay the foundation for the industrialization of Korea.

In light of the current need for labor, materials, and funds for construction, the Korean Labor Party and the Government established these important tasks for fulfillment: the economization of production means, that is the proper utility of installations; the systematic organization and pooling of labor; an increase in labor production efficiency; saving and good care of materials and fuel; and a cut in production costs. Of all these tasks, the matter of labor is highly valued by the party and the government. This is because during the past two (2) years, an additional number of modern factories were restored to operation and established, which resulted in a great need for labor, and agriculture also needs further laborers for its rapid development. In this respect, the Premier instructed at a new year's celebration party, "A man who properly organizes and economizes labor is the very man who solves the most important problem in our construction".

The Political Committee of the Korean Labor Party's Central Committee set forth the task of launching a struggle to wipe out waste of labor and to mechanize labor for further labor production efficiency, and also urged workers to increase labor production efficiency in construction by 30 percent by the end of 1957. It is admitted that difficulties and obstacles will mount in the course of the implementation of this task. However, we should overcome these possible setbacks with the same energy and patience which we displayed in fulfilling quotas before and after the war in Korea. Then what are the actual jobs and problems for solution in implementing this task in the basic construction? First of all, we must base our construction business on technical methods, and then we should improve building designs and construction far more than ever before.

1. Employment of Technical Methods in Construction for Further Labor Production Efficiency:

Comrades;

The task of increasing labor production efficiency by more than 30 percent is the task of employing technical methods in our construction. Then what are the jobs to be carried out to employ techniques in construction? In the first place, there is a need to standardize plans and "secondary" materials. We are obliged to standardize all structures. The matter of standardizing designs and structures forms one of the vital elements in mechanizing our construction business. It is one of the most vital problems to be carried out by workers, since not having plans standardized, we cannot increase the current labor production efficiency any more, and so, are unable to step up construction. For this reason, the Party and the Government have already set forth the standardization of building plans.

Yet, plans are still being left unstandardized, which is due to certain irresponsible Ministries and bureaus, as well as the National Construction Committee. Particularly, we should have standardized plans for railroad station buildings first among all the building designs. The improper attitude is being maintained by designers that plans can only be standardized for a building, which is large and grand in scale. In fact, none of the current building designers has ever tried to standardize a housing plan for local areas, which is applicable to the employment of local resources in the area concerned. The lagging conditions in the standardization of building plans is largely the fault of certain leading workers, who are wrong in not sharing their efforts in this standardization problem. Another origin of this lagging condition is that some designers devalue the importance of the standardization of plans, while treating plans as a creative work.

Standard plans show various superiorities in construction. By basing construction on a standard plan, we can attain the desired goal of economizing funds, labor, and materials, stepping up jobs, and making a qualitative improvement in construction. This year, an effort to standardize building plans will be launched, in order that we may conduct some portions of government construction projects in accordance with standard plans in 1957. It will be mapped out in the government program that in 1957, the construction of residences in the countryside, two (2) or three (3) storied houses in the municipal area, schools, hospitals, stores, bathing houses, day nurseries, and kindergartens will be carried out under standard plans, and in 1958, the establishment of factories, such as machine repair shops and moulding plants, will be performed according to standard plans. It is also necessary for us to standardize "secondary" construction materials. This must be done as quickly as possible.

In drawing a standard plan, draftsmen are urged to call their attention to the national features of our country, climatic conditions, and economic conditions, so that they may work out an economic and cultural building design. They are also pressed to standardize plans of municipal buildings, and systematize designs of rural residences in order to employ local construction materials. Leading workers of Ministries and bureaus, which are handling construction in our country, should be aware of the importance of standard designs, and planning agencies of various levels and designers should display a positive attitude in realizing this task, and the workers of the National Construction Committee are urged to enhance their responsibility in supervising the task.

In the second place, we have to step up the mechanization of construction work. Without mechanizing jobs, we cannot attain the goal of further increasing labor production efficiency and lowering construction costs. There is no doubt that construction should proceed towards all-round mechanization on a broad scale. However, this is very hard to realize. It will take a long time to reach this goal. Therefore, our tasks at present are that we should take good care of present machines, produce further machines in our country, and thus mechanize work ceaselessly. Yet there are shortcomings which block the passage towards this end.

One of these shortcomings is that construction agencies have failed to effectively utilize machines and equipment, and are indifferent to raising the utility of machines. However this is not the case of all construction sites. At some sites, workers were successful in enhancing the utility of machines, due to their proper organization of jobs. For example, at the construction site of the Meat Processing Plant, controlled by the Ministry of Light Industry, laborers, under the assistance of a group of Soviet technicians, were successful in mixing a large quantity of mortar with only one mixer. However, the Ministry failed to disseminate this exemplary fact among all construction sites. Still, manual labor is employed in mixing mortar at many sites in our country. Another shortcoming is that workers lack plans in manning machines, and in pooling labor, which should be conducted according to the varied proper efficiency of machines.

A negative attitude towards this mechanization problem also resulted in keeping the matter from implementation. This can be seen in various factories, which could have produced construction machines. Certain Ministries and bureaus are quite wrong in thinking that those factories under the Machine Industry Bureau are the only enterprises which may produce machines, and that the Machine Industry Bureau is the sole agency in our country entrusted with the distribution of construction machines. Thus, the Ministries and bureaus failed to press those factories, under the Ministries and bureaus, to manufacture machines with their present facilities, which would be sufficient to produce machinery.

They say that the Ministry of Light Industry was successful in stepping up the light industrial construction of last year with various construction machines, which the Ministry itself produced through its subordinate enterprises. Yet, certain other Ministries and bureaus are very indifferent to this task. Certain leading workers associate "construction machines" with some highly efficient machines, such as "excavator", "bulldozer", and "drill", and further have a preconceived idea that it would be very difficult to produce these machines in our country.

What we are talking about now is not the matter of producing any highly efficient machine but the manufacturing of necessary construction equipment, such as mixers, vertical cranes, winches, steel frame bending machines, belt conveyors, small cranes, mortar mixers, steel frame cutting machines, gravel separators, concrete laying machines, iron plate bending machines, earthwork machines, wood-working machines, stone-working machines, and "osta" (phonetic). These items of equipment can be produced by Ministries, bureaus, and enterprises.

Another major shortcoming, which exists within the task of mechanizing our construction, is that small machines and advanced techniques are not employed in various work, particularly those jobs, which require more laborers and techniques than others. We have to make an effort to mechanize our construction in its all-round scale, so that we may increase labor production efficiency and decrease labor. In this respect, our construction agencies committed various shortcomings. The brick transportation work was mechanized with small machines at the construction site of the dormitory of the P'yongyang Bereaved Families' School, and so it consumed a total labor of 56 men per 100,000 bricks, while the transportation of bricks on laborers' back at a tall building site use a total labor of 1,400 men per 100,000 bricks. This example is enough to make the people aware of the urgent necessity to mechanize jobs with small machines at construction sites.

Then what are the tasks which we have to carry out in connection with the mechanization of construction? First of all, the matter of drawing a mechanization plan and executing it to the fullest appears before us. The plan should be based on the geological and working conditions in our country, and at the same time, it must describe an accurate standard amount of work to be performed by each machine. Construction agencies of various levels are urged to map out those specific tasks to be carried out by machines in their yearly construction quotas.

In order to produce construction equipment, it is necessary for us to convert certain factories into specific construction machine factory, and to establish measures for the production of accessories for present construction machines. For the purpose of properly managing construction machines and increasing their utility, the movement of all machines will be examined, and a machine rental system will be established in order to maintain their mobility.

In drawing plans for mechanization, draftsmen are urged not to ignore any simple design in work, such as brick forwarding tracks, brick containers, and other items of equipment. We must mechanize those jobs with small machines, such as earthwork, concrete laying, stone laying, carpentry, manufacture of construction tools, plastering, loading and unloading, and the establishment of electric and sanitation equipment.

For the purpose of disseminating the importance of the mechanization of work with small machines, the National Construction Committee will establish an exhibition hall in P'yongyang, and further compile a catalogue in which small machines and items of devices will be illustrated.

In the third place, we have to produce an additional quantity of "secondary" construction materials. The industrialization of construction cannot be realized unless it is accompanied by the industrialization of construction materials. The preparation of "secondary" construction materials prior to the commencement of work is essential in stepping up construction and decreasing labor. In past, we made substantial developments in the production of "secondary" materials. However, it is still far from satisfactory. It is necessary for us to standardize the size of various wooden articles, such as window frames, floor boards, barricades, and trusses, which is an easy task to be carried out. This is an important matter not only from the industrial point of view but also from the point of the economization of lumber. We will enlarge the current production of various "secondary" construction materials by employing advanced techniques.

Ferro-concrete - This replaces lumber and steel in construction. We are spending a large quantity of lumber and steel in establishing railroads, electric poles, and in timbering at mines. I feel these materials should be replaced with ferro-concrete. We also have to make an effort to manufacture house blocks and to employ them in building residences and public buildings, designed to save bricks for other purposes. In employing house blocks, it is preferable to choose large blocks as they help much in speeding up the construction, and thus lower working costs and all-round construction costs.

In order that we may industrialize the production of construction materials as soon possible, we will begin to establish a ferroconcrete factory and another construction materials factory in 1956, which will produce a vast quantity of materials. There is a task which should be thoroughly carried out according to advanced techniques by scientific research laboratories, planning research laboratories, and those agencies producing building structures on the knock-out plan in our country. That is the matter of studying production techniques for concrete products and other various "secondary" construction materials, standardizing all "secondary" materials, producing an additional quantity of large and small "secondary" materials, and utilizing local and indigenous sources in production.

In the fourth place, we must consolidate construction agencies, and foster a further number of skilled workers. The employment of machinery in construction depends largely upon the organizational and technical guidance of construction. Small-scale and desultory construction agencies won't do anything to attain the goal of mechanizing construction, and decreasing labor and costs. We have various construction agencies in our country, organized and located in a disorderly fashion, which are unsuccessful in performing their functions. For this reason, it is necessary for us to reorganize, without hesitation, these construction agencies and construction sites into highly efficient ones.

In this connection, we need to enhance the construction strength of industry, particularly in the field of heavy industry. This year, the recovery and repair of medium and small-scale enterprises and factories, which produce a smaller portion of goods than other agencies, will be carried out by the enterprises concerned, and other large-scale construction work will be performed by technical construction agencies, which will be further strengthened for this purpose.

I consider that it would be better for us to consolidate the present construction agencies, which are dispersed throughout Korea, into certain synthetic and technical agencies itemized according to urban communities, so that they might concentrate all their strength on construction. It must be pointed out at this point, that workers of the thus-strengthened agencies should make a positive effort to further increase their ability in the proper management of agencies.

In industrializing construction, laborers must be trained in handling and manning machines, which will replace human labor in work. In this respect, construction agencies of various levels are urged not to allow their laborers to leave jobs for other work, and to hold them to their original workshops and duties. Skilled workers, such as machine operators, forgers, mechanics, electrical repairmen, steel workers, plumbers, carpenters, brick layers, plasterers, pipe makers, construction tools makers, building painters, stone layers, and concrete workers, are not allowed to leave their original assignments.

Laborers should be trained in more than one skill in construction, such as two or three skills per man. But it must be kept in mind that the training should be carried out through practical jobs at construction sites. For the purpose of inspiring workers to increase their skill, the "skill assessment committees" of workshops will be strengthened for proper functioning.

In the fifth place, we must maintain planned construction. In past, designers failed to base their plans on the political and economic conditions in our country, which resulted in confusion of jobs, and inverted the order with less important work first. These thoughtless plans are the fault of certain leaders, who lacked prudence and cautiousness in their actions. Leading workers of certain Ministries and bureaus alike produced confusion and damage to the government by rushing at plans and by drawing improper designs, which were either beyond the ability of the workers or opposed to the actual conditions of materials and possibilities, resulting in the frequent discontinuance or revision of plans in the middle of the stream. Another mistake in the plans is that in drawing building designs, planners overlooked the fact that facilities of one building, such as boilers and railroad tracks, might be utilized jointly with the adjoining building to be erected, instead of equipping the former building with the same facilities. This indicates that city planning hold little relation with construction plans.

Our construction plans are not based on any fixed footing. They have no judgement of public health, providing little water facilities for residents. In an industrial section of city, the residents are not properly protected from the impure air hanging over the area. These various shortcomings were due to certain leading workers of Ministries, bureaus, and construction agencies, who lacked an insight into the current conditions and the future, maintaining a strict attitude of bureaucracy towards their duties.

2. Improvement of Plans and Construction Work:

(1) Planning:

Building plans assume the role of a plan of military operations in construction. It is the only guide which steers the construction to a successful erection. During the post-war period, building designers gained experience in construction by planning modern type factories, tall buildings, residences, cultural facilities, and bridges. However, the current level of planning in our country is still far behind what the post-war construction program calls for.

In the first place, current planning is behind basic construction program in our country. I will trace this to its origin. The major cause of shortcomings is that building programming is not suited to the construction plan and is not being properly planned. In establishing annual basic construction plans, certain Ministries and bureaus are quite indifferent to the abilities of planners, sending building designs and construction plans together at the same time to their subordinate agencies. This was one of the common shortcomings, maintained by Ministries and bureaus in the past. This is derived from their ignorance of the importance of the designing work. Therefore, they must be ware of the significance of planning, so that they may properly map out programs.

Another cause in the lagging designing work is that skills and abilities were not properly employed in the work of programming, and that planning agencies were not properly organized. As a result, certain planning agencies and designers have been put in a position, which keeps them from displaying their full abilities.

Any revision or change in the annual basic construction program was a severe blow to planning agencies. Last year, various Ministries and bureaus, such as the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Metals Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Electricity, the Ministry of Fishing, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Communications, and the Vehicle and Road Bureau, revised building programs, which resulted in the wasting of a volume of labor. We lack building designers, particularly those who are able to plan large-scale buildings. It is therefore urgent that all planners display their full skill and that we annihilate any waste of labor.

The lack of uniform regulations and standards in the work of programming also resulted in the current lag in planning. Each Ministry and bureau follows its respective and independent standards, each different from the other. For instance, a certain Ministry built a cheap house, while other was pooling more funds in constructing the same type of house. This is the basis which causes the waste of time, construction materials, funds, and labor. Therefore, from now on, leading workers of certain Ministries and bureaus should make an effort to systematize basic construction programs and further them to planning agencies one year earlier than the commencement of the construction concerned.

Each Ministry and bureau is urged to make an effort to increase the varied skills and abilities of planning agencies of various levels by properly examining and reorganizing skills of the agencies, and annihilate the waste of designing ability by not changing any further the objects of construction and building programs. The National Construction Committee, the Ministries, and Bureaus should turn their exclusive interests and strength to the systematization of various standards and regulations, so that from 1957 on, we may carry out programming and construction according to thus-established uniform regulations. In this connection, it must be pointed out that no one is allowed to revise programs which have been already established, at his own discretion or for his own conveniences, unless the revision is approved by the agencies which ratified the programs concerned.

In the second place, our programming work is not accompanied by quality. Many a rejected design have appeared before construction. Programming work should conform to the economic conditions of our country and the indigenous customs and characteristics of the Korean people. However, to our regret, planning agencies and workers are not following this principle. In this respect, I must point out that planners never investigate the actual spot or site prior to their designing, maintaining the way of the desk-plan in their work. Thus,

on many occasions, designs were discovered to be wrong, and not in conformity with the geological and topographical conditions of the site concerned, resulting in rejected construction.

Rejected programs as well as building resulted in a great deal of damage to the Government. Our construction should be based on these facts: actual economic and living conditions in our country, the elimination of ostentatious structure, the removal of disorderly imitation, and the actual conditions of materials. Workers and planning agencies failed to meet these demands.

Another example of rejected programs is that designers ignored the various climatic conditions of building sites. Certain draftsmen were wrong in applying "Housing plan No. 1", which is only applicable to a mild climate such as in P'yongyang, to those mountainous areas in Yanggang-do and Chagang-do. Planners also failed to consider the matter of employing local materials in construction. For example, the housing plan of the Yonggang Quarry, controlled by the Ministry of Light Industry, called for bricks from P'yongyang, instead of employing those stones which were scattered about the quarry yard.

These shortcomings are due to an attitude of strict bureaucracy and "exploit-ism", maintained by certain planners in the pursuit of their own fame and credit, with no regard for the opinions of the public and without conducting negotiations with other agencies concerned. In order that they may discharge their full responsibilities for proper programs, designers should be further made aware of the political awakening through constant study and criticism.

The tasks which we have to carry out for proper construction include, the correction of shortcomings as soon as possible, a further increase in designing ability, the proper planning of programs, and the standardization of designs within a short period of time. Draftsmen are urged to set up a specific period of time in which they may conduct investigations of buildings sites prior to the programming of construction.

Our past experiences also emphasize the significance of the functions of program examination agencies in our country. In past, designs examination agencies produced a great deal of interest for the government by correcting shortcomings in plans at the proper time. However, many examination agencies are still irresponsible in the execution of their duties, pushing improper designs through examination, and resulting in losses to the government. Therefore, it is necessary for each Ministry and bureau to press these designs examination agencies to increase their role, ability, and responsibility.

In the meantime, planners are urged to inspect actual sites to see how their designs are being implemented, to assure the adoption of their plans, and also to press laborers to follow the plans in construction. Thus, our programming work will be improved.

Another important problem in the programming is the matter of plan estimates. This provides an element which keeps labor, materials, and funds from being waste in construction, and further guarantees the systematic organization of construction.

In order to strengthen the work of estimates drawing, we, before all things, need to secure financial references and establish regulations necessary to compilation. Planning agencies and leading workers should be aware of the importance of this work, and should devise measures designed to foster financial specialists for permanent duty.

Many shortcomings have appeared in the work of city planners. The factory is city planners in each province (To) failed to base their programs on the actual conditions of each city or community concerned, and thus they failed to draw proper city blocks. Another shortcomings, which eventually threw individual jobs into complete confusion, was that on many occasions, the general city plan fell behind the individual building designs, so that construction agencies could not locate building sites called for in the designs.

These shortcomings were caused mostly by certain irresponsible city planners, who maintained a low-degree of responsibility and cautions. It is necessary for us to devise a system, designed to correct such confusion in work by constructing buildings in a proper and orderly fashion.

(2) Construction Work:

We are urged by the Party and the Government to step up the construction of all types of buildings and to build cheap, more accommodative, good looking, and solid houses. Construction agencies of various levles, and enterprises, as well as constructors are struggling to meet this demand. However, the current construction work in our country lacks proper order and system, wasting a great deal of materials and labor, and is not accompanied by proper quantity and quality, resulting in a great deal of losses to the government.

A major shortcoming is that constructors start working without proper preparations. In other words, leading constructors hurried their subordinate laborers to start building without providing them with the proper quantity of materials, which resulted in shut down of jobs. After a certain period of discontinuance, the constructors urge their laborers to resume the work and then press them to complete work within the originally scheduled period of time.

Another fact is that construction regulations have been breached very often. Poor-quality materials resulted in many setbacks in construction. The quality of construction depends totally on the quality of materials, according to our past experience. In the past, many workers of construction agencies took little note of the quality of materials, while turning their major efforts to the achievement of scheduled quantities. For example, they employed undried log, which were cut at the foot of Paektu-san about a month earlier, in constructing tall buildings in P'yongyang, and certain other workers used rejected bricks and cement.

Constructors are maintaining a very important shortcoming. They have the habit of winding up their jobs at random. This is due to a lack of responsibility and also due to those workers who failed to employ the "independent calculation system" in their work. It is necessary for the government to establish a strict measure designed to lead workers in the thorough preparations for construction, such as the arrangement of materials and labor, and the conclusion of contracts, dealing with the use of lots for building. In devising such a measure, it is important to insert the stipulation that responsible personnel of construction agencies should assume the responsibility for any possible losses to the government. Those agencies and workers who make any hasty construction in the pursuit of quantity should be treated as criminals by the government.

All constructors will be obliged to carry out the "independent calculation system", to enter into work contracts with their entrusting officials, designed to discharge duties, and to follow government regulations dealing with building inspection.

(3) Labor Organization and Statistics in Work:

The matter of improving labor organization and compiling proper statistics occupies a meaningful position in increasing labor production efficiency and in fulfilling construction quotas. Workers of various construction sites achieved a good results by launching a struggle for this matter. Trust No. 1 of the Ministry of Light Industry achieved epoch-making results by strengthening its labor organization.

However, a number of construction agencies and leading workers failed to held to this matter. These construction agencies and building sites failed to properly organize labor and labor discipline, failed to carry out a proper contract system, and failed to establish labor standards. I must emphasize the necessity of disseminating the labor contract system among all construction sites. In this respect, the National Construction Committee, Ministries, and bureaus are urged to guide workers properly.

The matter of compiling proper statistics is also important in thoroughly fulfilling the basic construction quotas. At various construction sites, statisticians are compiling improper statistics of achievements, which are either overstated or minimized.

(4) More and Better Construction Materials:

The goal of industrializing our construction cannot be attained without developing our construction materials industry. Our construction materials industry still falls behind the ever-increasing quantitative and qualitative demands for construction, though it has been constantly aided in its development by the Party and the Government. However, we are provided with various possibilities for more materials, such as cement, which is one of the fundamentals in industrializing construction.

We enjoy an affluent supply of raw materials for cement in our country. In view of the fact that cement plays a fundamental role in industrializing construction, constructors undertaking the recovery of cement factories in our country have to do their utmost in fulfilling their quotas. The workers of the cement industry are urged to aid the constructors with their techniques, and not to produce any rejected article and to prevent machines from breaking down by following the standard operational guide in production. Each cement factory is required to test the cementation of its products and, label grades of firmness on each products, so that constructors at sites may easily distinguish the various quality of cement.

Workers also make mistakes in producing and supplying logs or lumber. Various setbacks to construction were brought forth by the shortage of lumber at construction sites, but what is far more severe than this, is that constructors have not been supplied with proper standard timber from the Forestry Bureau, which resulted in re-lumbering at building sites.

We have to pay great attention to the economization of timber. However, certain Ministries and bureaus are indifferent to this matter. One of the causes of wasted lumber is that government assessed the prices of timber too cheaply. The workers of the forestry industrial section are urged to enter into proper contracts of timber with constructors, and to supply lumber according to the established contracts. We need a certain government measure, designed to replace timber with other construction materials.

The brick and tile manufacturing industry is now on the road to improvement. However, certain brick makers failed to increase the quality of bricks, which is the fault of those workers who have been sticking only to the quantity of products, showing little effort to improving the quality of bricks. The brick makers in our country are urged to correct shortcomings existing in the production of bricks and tile, and to fulfill the following tasks.

Above all things, they have to make an effort to properly utilize funds which have been pooled in production, improve production equipment, and to overcome seasonal handicaps in production, so that they may discharge one hundred percent efficiency in shaping and baking bricks and tile.

Brick workers must employ advanced techniques in production, in order that they may industrialize the production of "secondary" materials, such as brick blocks, in the near future. Brick loam grounds should be separated from farms, so that workers may not spoil arable land.

Workers are urged to turn their attention to the solution of the needs for roofing materials. We cannot neglect the production of natural slate to solve the problem of roofing materials. We have an abundant quantity of natural slate in our country, which is qualitatively better than other roofing materials, cheaper than the earthen tile, and is one of the valuable resources in our country. We have to develop slate resources for post-war construction. For the purpose of increasing the production of natural slate, we have to improve the current small-scale and manual way of processing.

Metallic products occupy an important position among construction materials. We have to increase the production of various metallic items of equipment, such as steel frames and building equipment for water, heating, and drainage, so that we may meet the demands for industrial construction materials with domestic products.

The workers of the construction materials industry are urged to fulfill the following urgent tasks.

The first task is the matter of standardizing construction materials and increasing the quality of goods. Therefore, workers must standardize materials, strengthen labor organization at factories, and conduct the physical testing of the quality of products. In this respect, we need to establish various quality grades according to the quality of each item of goods, such as bricks, lumber, and cement. Each one of the major enterprises must have its own experimental facilities, designed to conduct the technical examination of the quality of its own products.

The second task is the matter of expanding the varieties of construction materials. We must make a positive effort to produce substitute articles and expand the varieties of goods, so that we may solve the problem of construction materials and tools ourselves.

(5) Promotion of Local City Construction Work:

Comrades;

It is very important to reconstruct local cities and towns, which were reduced to ashes during the war, with local sources, materials, and local populace. However, local city construction has not yet been properly supervised, and thus local workers failed to recover war-damaged buildings and residences. One of the important shortcomings in this work is that the construction of local small cities and towns has not been based on plans, and that local workers counted on government funds only, with no regard to the possible mobilization of local resources, materials, and populace. Thus, current city construction lacks planning and order.

As seen in Hūich'ōn=ūp and Kusōng=ūp, construction workers were inclined to establish "factory villages" (Kongjang-ch'on) near enterprises concerned, instead of following construction plans, which prescribed that residences, and public and cultural buildings be separated from factory quarters. Another shortcoming is that local dwellers are not giving encouragement to local city construction work. We have to appeal to the local masses to be the stimulus in construction.

What are the organizational and technical measures for local construction work?

One of the measures to be cited before all things, is the matter of pooling government funds and materials in local construction basing the work on plans and techniques, and mobilizing skilled people from the local populace. Such a measure has already been prescribed in the 1956 construction plan.

Each people's committee in local areas should make an effort to construct its locality of its own ability, and this must be performed with local resources and labor. It is important for local people's committees to organize labor with local patriotic people, and conduct construction according to orderly-devised plans. They must standardize buildings and construction materials, so that they may build cities and towns in an orderly fashion. Workers and technicians of local agencies of all levels are required to establish detailed measures prior to construction, and this must be guided and supervised by the National Construction Committee with its standard construction programs for local communities.

Comrades;

We are beset with great tasks, but I firmly believe that we can fulfill these tasks with our own abilities. All constructors and every leading workers is urged to annihilate all aspects of formalism and bureaucracy, under the spirit of the decisions of the March, November, and April Plenary Sessions of the Korean Labor Party's Central Committee, and are further pressed to strengthen a struggle against the waste of materials.

Let's advance ahead with all our strength to construct our country and thus to lay the foundation for the peaceful unification of Korea and Socialism in the northern half of the Republic in a single body with the Korean Labor Party, the Government, and Premier KIM Il-sōng. (Nodong Sinmun, 28 January 1956)

6. LETTER TO PREMIER BY STUDENTS OF YI SU-POK SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL (FORMER SUNCH'ŌN SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL)
7. YI SU-POK SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS RESOLVE TO STUDY HARD
8. RESOLUTION AT CONFERENCE OF SUPERVISORS OF BOY SCOUTS
9. FOREIGN NEWS:

제323호 (3182)

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산—선거를 밟아
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공익가
미국 대표의 허위
연설—인도 공화

제 31 편 (제 31—34 편)
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매개 회의

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The map shows the Korean peninsula with labels for 'Sinanju' (신안주), 'Yonghung' (영흥), and '황해' (Yellow Sea). It also includes a compass rose and a scale bar.

The map displays the following details:

- Geographical Features:** The Korean Peninsula is shown, with North Korea in the north and South Korea in the south. The Yellow Sea is to the west, and the Sea of Japan is to the east. The Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is indicated by a dashed line.
- Major Cities:** Pyongyang is the capital and largest city, located in the north. Other significant cities include Chinnampo, Kyompo, and Wonsan.
- Administrative Divisions:** The map shows various provinces and cities, each labeled in both Korean and English.
- Infrastructure:** Major roads and rivers are depicted, providing a sense of the country's internal structure.

1. 1945년 8월 15일 일본 제국 패망 후, 한반도는 미·소 두 대국의 군정하에 놓였다. 미군은 남부를, 소군은 북부를 점령했다.

2. 1948년 8월 15일, 미·소 두국은 각각 남·북한을 수립했다. 남한은 대한민국을, 북한은 조선민주주의인민공화국을 세웠다.

3. 1950년 6월 25일, 북한군은 남한을 침략했다. 이는 한국전쟁의 발발로 이어졌다.

4. 1953년 7월 27일, 휴전협정이 체결되었다. 그러나 정전협정만 체결된 상태로, 전쟁은 사실상의 종전을 보지 못했다.

5. 현재까지 남·북한은 군사분계선(NLL)을 기준으로 대치하고 있다.

6. 한국전쟁은 한반도의 분단을 고착화시켰고, 남북 간의 갈등을 심화시켰다.

7. 1988년 서울 올림픽을 계기로, 남북 간의 교류가 조금씩 시작되었다.

8. 1990년대에는 남북 정상회담이 여러 차례 열렸지만, 구체적인 합의는 이루어지지 않았다.

9. 2000년대에는 남북 간의 경제 교류가 활발해졌지만, 정치적 긴장은 계속되었다.

10. 2017년 이후에는 북한의 핵무기 개발로 인해, 남북 관계는 더욱 악화되었다.

11. 현재는 남북 간의 대화와 협력이 필요하며, 한반도의 평화와 안정을 위한 노력이 계속되고 있다.

12. 한국전쟁은 한국인의 가슴에 깊은 상처를 남겼으며, 우리는 이 비극을 잊어서는 안 된다.

13. 우리는 한반도의 완전한 분단·군사화를 종식시키고, 민족의 화합과 단결을 이루기 위해 노력해야 한다.

14. 평화의 길을 선택하고, 대화와 협력을 통한 해결책을 모색해야 한다.

15. 우리는 한반도의 평화와 안정을 위해, 지속적인 노력을 기울여야 한다.

16. 한국전쟁은 우리에게 많은 교훈을 주었다. 우리는 이 교훈을 바탕으로, 미래를 준비해야 한다.

17. 우리는 한반도의 평화와 안정을 위해, 지속적인 노력을 기울여야 한다.

18. 우리는 한반도의 평화와 안정을 위해, 지속적인 노력을 기울여야 한다.

19. 우리는 한반도의 평화와 안정을 위해, 지속적인 노력을 기울여야 한다.

20. 우리는 한반도의 평화와 안정을 위해, 지속적인 노력을 기울여야 한다.

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NORTH KOREAN PRESS TRANSLATION

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1. COMPLETION OF IRRIGATION AND RIVERINE WORKS PRIOR TO SOWING

The laborers of the station, under the P'yongan-bukto Irrigation Construction Trust, which is present by handling the construction of the Kwangsang Pumping Station in Kwaksan-gun (P'yongan-bukto), begun on 8 December of last year, under the Cabinet Decision No. 73; and the farmers in the district of Mong-ni are now rising for the purpose of meeting the third all-party meeting with good labor results.

The laborers and technicians of the station, having decided that they would finish the installation of the 200 horse power pump by the end of March, have already completed the digging of the pumping-station. At the same time, in order to maintain the winter concrete placing, they, while securing materials beforehand, have set up a temporary structure on the site, where the construction will be set up, and have installed electrical and heating apparatus.

The farmers of Kwangsang-ri, Yomho-ri and Womp'o-ri, who have been encouraged and agitated by the labor results of the outside laborers and technicians, are endeavouring for the promotion of the construction on the large , which begins from the rivermouth of the Sasong-gang at the foot of Haech'ang-san, passing by Tangu, Munch'on, Sokhu, and Sindung, and stretches up to Ch'jang-ni.

The farmers of Kwangsang-ri are making haste despite the cold, in order to complete the construction before the planting season, and some 980 acres of rain-water paddies, which had previously demanded 12,000 man-days to pump water, is to be able to receive water, without the slightest difficulty, and now 171 acres of fields has been changed into rice-paddies.

The members of seven (7) farm cooperatives, including the Sŏkpu Farm Cooperative and the Kwansan Farm Cooperative, of this district (Ri), are promoting the construction in cooperation with one another; and the members of the Sŏkpu Farm Cooperative have already promoted the waterway digging program, assigned to them, to more than 95 percent, and are now continuing the work of planing the bottom of the waterway to be even.

The farmers of Womp'o-ri and Yomho-ri, are also promoting high results, having been mobilized daily in the construction, with the gladness that they will be able to receive water for their fields, and to alter the 2,450 acres of sand flats by the sea into rice paddies. They have covered up the digged place with straw bags and grass raincoats in order to keep it from freezing, and thereby they made the work easy.

When this construction of the Kwansang Pumping Station is completed, they will be able to alter about 980 acres of rainwater paddies into safe-paddies under irrigation, and 171 acres of fields into rice-paddies; and they will thereby be able to harvest about 10,000 straw bags of unhulled rice more than before.

But it is not easy to do this construction. They have to repair 75,000 square meters of stone walls along banks of about two (2) kilometer in length, while digging the canal.

The outside laborers and technicians, who are producing the wall stones by blasting stone at four (4) places, are also laying a railway, to ease the work of the farmers in hauling the wallstones, and they are thereby promoting the speed of work.

Now, the laborers and technicians of the station are promoting the construction with mutual campaign, having decided to complete the pump program before the end of March and to maintain the testing of the pump, and also, the farmers have decided to complete the construction of coastal banks, and waterways before the planting season.
(Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Company Reporter, WON Chang-ch'il

2. GREATER EFFORTS IN INCREASING WORKING EFFICIENCY

All laborers of the Chacryŏng Mine are expanding the labor results by promoting still further working efficiency in order to meet the third all party meeting with good efforts.

Here the laborers have been executing without fail their daily plan, from the beginning of the new year, by utilizing rationally production equipment, and by employing their experience of having exceeded the production task of last year by 23 percent. The coal miners and soil raking workers of the first step and the sixth step at the first district excavation site, while proceeding raking at the fifth and sixth steps of the first district of excavation site, which has been rehabilitated, are at the same time, endeavouring to maintain regularly the production of high grade ore. Particularly, greeting the New Year, the director of mining, Comrade CH'OE Sŏn-ik who won the honorable commendation of the Premier, has rehabilitated and set up the 75 horse power crane, and has directed the laborers to construct double track in every important location, and is thereby promoting considerably hauling efficiency, having mechanized hauling. The 1st Excavation Brigade members of the fifth district who won the honor of model brigade for a year, are closely observing the daily production task, exceeding it by 20 percent by following the example of the coal miners, CH'OE Chŏng-kyŏ, and KIM Chin-ok.

In the field of engineering, they rehabilitated a gasoline car by the end of last year, and thereby mechanized the hauling of ore, under the accurate design and direction of Comrade CHŎN Kyŏng-hwan, and engineers, Comrade YI Chong-in and Comrade YI Ch'ŏng-wŏn. There are proceeding with the struggle to rehabilitate one more gasoline car, and machine assembler, PAK Nŭng-ch'un and lathe man, Comrade KIM Chun-hwan have been successful in making chains with idle materials, and electrical welder Comrade KIM Tu-sop, has solved the problem of important parts in the assembly of the gasoline car by having originally made various parts. Before long, another gasoline car will be rehabilitated and then will strengthen the mechanization of hauling.

The labrers of the Wiyon Lumber Factory, while strengthening the increase-production campaign, are continually promoting lumbering efficiency, in order to greet the third all-party meeting of our Party with high labor results.

Young plant machine repairmen, in order to promote the mobilization efficiency of machines, have endeavoured to examine closely the causes of all machine accidents, and to eliminate them by executing the general examination of machines before they enter into the first work of the new year. And they have organized a machine examination group, and a machine repair group, and they have made, thereby, then be able to examine idle machines and keep pace with the daily examination of machines.

Meanwhile, lumbermen are positively using the shift system and they start work after having completed preparation before work, and are strictly observing standard operational methods, thereby promoting still further the mobilization efficiency of machines.

The members of the Sŏ In-sŏk Brigade, in order to prevent machine accidents, are strengthening self-inspection and self-repair, and they clean precision machines as soon as the work of the day is over, and oil them regularly. Thus, they are endeavouring to prolong the life of machinery.

And by studying internal resources, they are expanding the production equipment. Comrade Sŏ Yŏng-sik, who is machine repairman, has remade an automatic timber erecting machine which was formerly a worn out article, by having made bucket metal and rings and utilized them; and Comrade KANG Chon-sŏn, who is lumberman has conquered the program of the narrow path in production equipment in the lumbering field, by having remade one more timber erecting machine after he collected and utilized idle materials. Beside this, they have constructed a new 120 meter timber hauling line, and set up a mobile winch, also too. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Correspondent, KIM Kwang-ho

3. FARMERS HELP WITH LUMBERING AT CH'ŌNŬL LUMBERING FIELD

The work field which is covered with white snow, is of late very vivid. The Ch'ŏnŭl Farm Cooperative members have come here to help with the hauling of timbers of the lumbering laborers with many ox-carts everyday.

The cooperative members have resolved that, with the winter, they will set out to help the consignment of timbers of the haulers in forestry production, as their winter subsidiary production plan. At the head of the cooperative members who are presently at work in ox-cart hauling, Comrade CHO Mun-uk and Comrade YI Kŭm-hŭi who are the chiefs of the work, and CHŎNG Myŏng-ho, KIM Tŭk-nok, who are discharged soldier, and Comrade KIM Hwang-sun, Comrade KIM Ŭng-sŏn who are graduates of a junior middle school and a high school, are standing.

They are exceeding the hauling plan by 20% everyday while endeavouring in the preparation of ox-carts, and learning the ways of ox-control, and then execute them positively.

To them, subsidiary production possesses importance.

Last year, they promoted their living by having earned some 2000,000 Won in side-income from sericulture, the cultivation of tobacco, and in the collection of firewood in addition to farm production work; and by employing their experience of last year they are going to organize fixed work groups for subsidiary production this year.

Here the Ch'ŏnŭl Farm Cooperative members who are encouraged by the policy of the Party and the Government which are paying continual consideration to the promotion of the farmers' livings, while putting the advantageous condition made by Nation, are everyday expanding work results for the purpose of sending more timbers to construction sites.
(Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

4. MEASURES TO PRODUCE GOOD-QUALITY SEEDS

At the Ministry of Agriculture, they are positively promoting the abundant production and maintenance of good-quality seeds, which is one of the important links in the maintenance of full harvests at present, and they are undertaking the supply of them.

In order to maintain the planned large production of good-quality seeds, they are transferring the management of ten seeds-raising farms, which had been up to now under provincial management, to the Seeds Raising Management Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, and good-quality seeds which have been improved and produced at every farm experimental farm station throughout whole country, are being distributed under the precise examination of technical workers.

In order to supply the demand of the farmers for good-quality seeds, at the Ministry of Agriculture they, while promoting the production efficiency of seeds raising farms, are pouring their strength into the extensive establishment of consigned seed-raising field; and it is expected that the whole area of this consigned seed-raising field will reach about 21,315 acres this year.

Meanwhile, in order to presently maintain higher results in the exchange and maintenance of good-quality seeds through out Nation, good-quality seeds from full-harvest stock which have been stored in national tax-grain storehouses, are being distributed extensively to farm co-operatives and individual farmers. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

5. INCREASE PRODUCTION COMPETITION IN HAMGYŎNG-BUKTO

At the Examination Committee of the Hamgyŏng-bukto Agriculture Increased Production Movement, it was decided on 15 January, to give the fourth Championship Flag in the Agriculture increased production competition movement, and prize, to the farmers of Orang-gun, Kimch'aek-kun and Najin-gun, who had won the victory in the competition of labor crop harvests of 1955, in tax-in-kind payment, and autumn plowing.

The farmers of Orang-gun, who won the honor of first prize in the competition, harvested more than 16.3 percent than the standard national plan in the yield of late crops in 1955, and completely paid their tax-in-kind before established term, having chosen good-quality crops.

Particularly, they finished their autumn plowing by the end of November by having rationally organized labor.

The farmers of Kimch'aek-kun, who won second prize, harvested also more than 6.5 percent over the plan in the yield of late crops in 1955, and then completed the payment of tax-in-kind with good-quality crop before the dead-line.

The farmers of Najin-gun, who won third prize, harvested large crops of potatoes, and thereby supplied some 1,600 tons of potatoes to every city and county (Kun) in the province (To) where they are lacking potatoes; and then they finished autumn plowing by November. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

6. LABOR PROTECTION AND SAFETY MEASURES

At the Coal Industry Bureau, they are devising a series of measures to further reform and strengthen labor protection and safety measures.

During the passed year, at some enterprises under the Bureau, they had devoted themselves so much to the performance of the production plan which they were assigned, that such situations as the neglect of labor protection and safety measures to which they should paid respectable interest together with production, appeared. Such situation brought about more than a little trouble in the performance of the production plan.

Because of such conditions, the bureau, having opened a council, analyzed the defects which had appeared in labor protection and safety measures during the passed year, and then put forward that the matter of strengthening and reforming still further labor protection and safety measures, was at hand.

At the Bureau, it was admitted that it is necessary to establish strict system and order before all else, if this activity is to be reformed and strengthened, and at the same time, regulations on labor protection and safety techniques were framed so as to be suitable to real circumstances, and then these were taught before all else, and at the same time it was put forward that they must be observed.

In addition, it was demanded of all of enterprises, that, based on the labor protection and technical safety regulations, they must re-examine all equipment and working places, establish positive labor protection and safety measures; frame safety standard operation methods to suitable to conditions; and then propagate these among all employees and also, they must agitate all employees to execute these methods strictly.

Particularly, it was put forward that at the mines where there is gas, air conditioning must be installed to strengthen pit maintenance; that all random excavation must be strictly forbidden which was not envisioned in the coal mining plan; that excavation regulations and regulations on timbering must be strictly observed; that the dispatch and receipt among shifts must be strengthened; and that under ground sanitation facilities must be inspected and reformed over and over again.

Meanwhile, at the Bureau, having given assistance to the activities of coal mines in order to establish the foundation on which, labor protection and safety activities can be carried out in January and on the level demanded by the party and the government and to accumulate experience, they dispatched directors to the Aoji Mine, the Kogonwon Mine, the Tonggwang Mine and to the Samsin Mine and the Sadong Mine.

These dispatched directors, having gone into every coal mine, are continually propagating policy of the party and the government for labor protection and safety programs among laborers and, at the same time, are positively assisting them in reforming labor protection activities, based on the labor protection and safety techniques regulations.

Thus, at the present time many coal mines, including Samsin Coal Mine, under the Bureau, have established measures to execute, reform and strengthen labor protection and safety activities, and they are presenting the regulations on labor protection and safety techniques employees; and having strengthened pit maintenance, are installing air conditioning systems, reinspecting facilities, and establishing the system of dispatching and receiving, and order in all programs; thereby they are setting out on the path of reforming and strengthening labor protection programs. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

7. RAILROAD WORKERS IN HAMHUNG AREA

The workers of the Hamhung Railroad Station, having executed line specialization, are gaining good results in the maintenance of non-accident and scheduled trips of trains, and in the reduction of non-operative time of freight cars.

Even during the passed year, at this railroad station, there were many troubles in the reduction of the return-trip days not only because they could not maintain the schedule trip of some trains with delays in the composition of trains, but also because conditions such as the accumulation of freight in freight cars and trips of empty cars, were not rooted out.

They decided to correct such defects, with the third all party conference of the Korean Labor Party near at hand, and, having made a model of the experience of Russian's advanced techniques in train operation, are endeavoring to execute the line specialization from the first day of the new year.

That is, they had newly established two (2) yard lines at the end of December based on the discussions at an administration and production techniques conference, and while expanding existing lines and concentrating on the arrival of freight cars, sending freight cars to the appropriate line as soon as it had arrived, thereby making the composition of train easier.

Thereupon, the confusions in the dispatching of trains to the appropriate line and in train composition, were excluded, and all trains were started out at right time from the first of the new year.

Thus, the workers handling freight are now reducing time by more than one (1) hour over the previous time by having closely organized loading and unloading at the collective lines, in close cooperation with transportation workers and freight owners, before the trains arrive.

Particularly, yard transportation workers and plan transportation workers, have correctly studied the contents of train composition, based on the pre-announced arrival of cars in close cooperation with train trip transportation, and they are sending the arriving trains to the collective line and there they compose them, and thereby rooted out situations such as the setting of freight cars and consequently are reducing the equipping time of freight cars from 27 hours to less than nine (9) hours.

Thus, the workers of the Hamhung Railroad Station are very much devoted to reducing the number of return-trip days of freight cars, by executing the line specialization from the first of the new year, and eliminated these improper situations, with non-accident and scheduled trips, and by that, while maintaining a fixed rate of train traction in good time, they have reduced the time of freight car setting more than 37 hours per car as compared with last year. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN JANUARY COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION SAVERZ EXAVATION AS OF 10 JANUARY

High Production

Low Production

Bituminous Coal

Tongshan Coal Mine	33	Sinyu-shan Coal Mine	19
Anju Coal Mine	32		
Onsong Coal Mine	32		

Anthracite Coal

Yonggang Coal Mine	36	Choyang Coal Mine	6
Hungyong Coal Mine	33		
Samsin Coal Mine	33		
Kowon Coal Mine	32		

Basic Construction and Shaft Excavation

Shonsh'on Coal Mine	50	Choyang Coal Mine	11
Kosh'an Coal Mine	48	Sadong Coal Mine	17
Hakp'o Coal Mine	45	Aoji Coal Mine	19
Toksh'on Coal Mine	42	Kogumwon Coal Mine	20
Kangdong Coal Mine	36	Yongmun Coal Mine	20
Munch'on Coal Mine	34	Hanyon Coal Mine	22

Accomplishment in January Cotton Textile Production as of 10 January.

Cotton Textile Production

High Production

Kusong Weaving Factory 31
Kaesong Textile Factory 31
(Nodong Simann, 20 January 1956)

3. STRENGTHENING FRAMING OF AGRICULTURAL PLANS

The 1956 farm production plan has been rationally framed on the basis of having precisely calculated all material and technical conditions for the development of agricultural management, and the reality of the country, based on the spirit of the decisions of the December Plenary conference of the Party's Central Committee, and the plan has already been activated.

In this case, it is important for an increase farming this year, that the index of the National plan is correctly directed and understood by the directors of agricultural management sites, and the farmers; that each farm cooperative, national farm, and pasture establish the correct execution of a plan based on the national index.

At the Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, a series of arrangements in order to correctly penetrate permeate the directed index of the national plan for agricultural sites, among the farmers, and to establish the correct execution of the plan at the farm cooperatives and the national farms.

Before all else, the problem of direction in the establishment of agricultural production plans given in the ministerial order the end of last December, were put concretely forward; at the same time, Agriculture Production Bureau, mine chiefs and responsible directors were dispatched to each province (To) for a week, and thereby the actual assistance in the problems of methods to establish plans, were given to each province (To).

In their direction, based on the unique index of the national plan, the self-execution plan was precisely framed, and it was directed that the provinces to increase the disposal of rich harvest crops including corn, based on the principle of planting the right crops on the right soil, laying the core on the increase of crops being offered as an emergency task, and to establish the production plan of industrial crops in the direction of exceeding in the production of tobacco among the industrial crops.

In the disposition of crops, they worked to sufficiently mobilize possible reserves locally, keeping in mind, the characteristics of each region.

At the Ministry of Agriculture, in establishing the production plan, the arrangements for introducing and applying advanced agricultural techniques, together with the regional plan, and farm production plan, are being paid no little consideration, and during the winter, it was ordered that each county, district (Ri), and cooperative organize a training meeting in agricultural techniques and carry out extensive activities in spreading undertaking advanced agricultural methods among the farmers, after they have calculated soil conditions; and that they should dispatch students of the senior classes of agricultural professional schools to each district and farm cooperative for the purpose of giving extensive training in advanced agricultural techniques to the farmers.

In addition, about 30 responsible directors and technical workers in farm production and in charge of provinces, under the Ministry of Agriculture, were dispatched, to give assistance in agricultural preparations of the new year, and in the establishment of production plans and the assessment of tax-in-kind. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Company Reporter, KANG Ch'ol-lim

10. PARTY ACTIVITIES IN P'YONGAN-NAMDO

The party organization in Taep'yōng-ni (Taedong-gun, P'yōngan-namdo) is not paying proper attention to the activities connected with core-enthusiasts.

First of all, Comrade HONG Kyōng-ho, the chairman of the Taep'yōng-ni party, was executing the various activities before the district Party, himself, and not depending upon the core-enthusiasts.

It was the year following the armistice, that is, the spring of the year before last, that Comrade HONG Kyōng-ho began as the chairman of the district Party Committee.

From the first when he started to deal with his task, he, while pretending as if there was no one but himself who knew every thing, felt other members of the committee and party members to be almost ignorant people.

Instead of dealing with all the activities after consultation with all members, he managed all the activities by means of orders in many cases, depended on his own opinions.

To him who had undertaken the activities in this method, only those who could blindly following his orders, or those who could make neat proceedings or documents, appeared to be party members of partisan strength. Surely, he felt such party members as above were the core of the party.

After observing these activities for sometime, these party members were discovered. For example, CH'OE Ung-kak, the management chairman of the August 25th Farm Cooperative; SIN T'ae-hyŏn, chairman of the subcell of the Cooperative; KIM Ki-chong, sub-cell chairman of the Kwant'an Farm Cooperative; HAN Kwan-ch'an, vice-chairman of the same cell committee, and other comrades, who even followed his bad orders without even a word of opinion; were discovered. In fact, they were not obeying the orders of the party, but were flattering the chairman of the district Party himself.

Comrade HONG Kyŏng-ho, who had the wrong group attitude gradually began to undertake things which broke away from party principle, while being flattered by the above described individuals.

Comrade HONG Kyŏng-ho at last, having submitted the egoistic demand of KIM Ki-sŏng, the private owner of a rice-polishing mill and who had offered to manage his private enterprise in combination with the August 25th Farm Cooperative. This offer was agreed to by Comrade CH'OE Ung-kak, management chairman, and Comrade, SIN T'ae-hyŏn, chairman of the sub-cell Committee, whom he trusted. But most of the party members found that this offer was bad. They found that this was but a trick, made by KIM Ki-sŏng in the hope of furthering his own interests, having infatuated the chairman of ri (district) Party, to evade the National tax. Therefore many party members thought that it was not right for the chairman of the Party to stray so far from the principles of the Party, in conspiracy with such a man.

They strongly opposed the offer, saying how it could be possible that the farm cooperative which they, the laboring farmers, organized for the purpose of reforming their own lives, under the good considerations of the party and the government, was to be traded for such a grafter's money making. Meanwhile, Comrade KIM Ki-i, and comrade CH'OE Kyu-ch'ŏl sternly criticised the deed of the chairman of the party who submitted the offer. The chairman of the Party blamed, them as troublemakers.

Comrade CH'OE Ūng-kak, the management chairman, and comrade SIN T'ae-hyŏn, the chairman of the sub-cell committee spoke in favor of the unrighteous opinion of the party chairman, saying as follow: "Can there be any error in an undertaking which the chairman of the party orders? And if we manage a rice-polishing mill, the income of the cooperative could be promoted can't it?" Having been supported by these, two the chairman, Comrade HONG Kyŏng-ho, continued his wrong deed, saying that there was no need to pay any attention to the troublemakers, and that it was necessary to depend upon the core.

In order to go through with his claim, by ordered CH'OE Ung-kak, without any general meeting of the cooperative members, he contracted with the grafter to manage the rice-polishing mill at the ratio of six for the private owner and four for the cooperative.

Afterwards, money in cash and rice went into the house of the chairman of the district Party from the private enterpriser.

He rewarded the "core", whom he trusted, with that which the private enterpriser had given him.

Thus, the "core" came to flatter, the chairman of the T'aep'yōng-ri Party still more.

At the time when the chairman of the T'aep'yōng-ri party built his own house and bought a pig as his own possession, having seized upon the cooperative's money of 27,000 Wōn on the pretext of building a democratic propaganda office room without the approval of the cooperative members, Comrade CH'OE Ŭng-kak, the chairman of management and Comrade SIN T'ae-hyōng, the chairman of the sub-cell committee passed over his misdeed in silence. But, in this case, Comrade KIM Ki-i, and Comrade CH'OE Kyu-ch'ŏl positively opposed this, misdeed.

They, having called upon the chairman of the T'aep'yōng-ri Party, reflected the true opinion of the masses to him. "The T'aep'yōng-ri party chairman is suspected and not trusted by the cooperative members". This was quite right. But they were persecuted by the party chairman for this cause.

Comrade KIM Sun-kyōng, the chairman of the sub-cell committee of Irhwa Farm Cooperative, was also compelled to give up his office by cause of his criticizing the corrupted deed of the T'aep'yōng-ri party chairman. Thus, while persecuting really, true core party members in order to draw, those, who obeyed and flattered him, still closer to him, he even dared to commit the misdeed of distributing loan-grain, which had been assigned to the poor farmers, to them.

In such a place, where the true core was expelled from activities having been stigmatized as "troublemakers" and persecuted, and only those of a lordly manner and flatterers could manage the party activities would become vigorous.

In the party life, the spirit of criticism and self-criticism was numbered and the positiveness of party members could not be demonstrated.

It was not possible to propagate the policy of the party deeply into the mass of the farmers, and at the farm cooperatives too, certain severe defects came about. That is to say, not only a few cooperative members did not trust the management committee nor have any faith in the prospects of the development of the cooperative.

During this time, the true core party members, including Comrade KIM Ki-i, several times proposed that the books be inspected and settled before the general meeting of the cooperative members, but Comrade SIN T'ae-hyōng, the chairman of the inspection committee, shirked his responsibility.

They appealed to the county party for on inspection. This was the signal which began the revelation of the severe defects in the district party activities.

But some workers of the T'aedong-gun Party treated this appeal without proper attention.

Comrade YI Pyōng-kak, vice-chief of the organization department, and in charge of dealing with this appeal, instead of dealing with the problems correctly and understanding the essence of what the masses were going to explain, based on the all the masses and the true core, did not even discuss it with all party members with the preconceived idea that, "There are many troubles there, only because the place is densely populated", and finished his inspection, based on the opinions of those who supported the misdeeds of the district party chairman.

At this district, the sincere core personnel were continually persecuted and the defects continued.

Reality shows that some of the workers of the Taedong-gun Party do not have the proper view point in their action, and do not depend on true core.

The Taedong-gun Party must infiltrate deep within the party members, in order to substantially study the activities of the T'aep'yōng-ni Party organization. Then, the Taedong-gun Party, while reforming the improper thoughts of some workers, based on the true core, must take measures to meet the situation for the purpose of reforming the district party activities. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

11. P'YŎNGYANG WEAVING MACHINE FACTORY PARTY HOLDS TRAINING PROGRAM

The elementary party organization of the P'yōngyang Weaving Machine Factory is strengthening the retraining and directing activities in the literature of the April Plenary Session.

As soon as the program for continually strengthening the literature training by the instruction of the Central Committee of the Party was put forward, the elementary party committee, before all else, analyzed and summed up concretely the defects which had appeared during last literature training.

So they have entered on the way towards a series of measures to carry out the April literature retraining with good results.

First, the elementary party paid attention to strengthen the assistance activities of the propagandists who direct the literature study.

Previously, because the majority of the literature study groups were those in executive positions, the elementary party committee was not paying their full attention to the direction and control of the groups. As a consequence, some propagandists including Comrade YU Cha-sŏn, without studying profoundly the contents of the literature, have been replacing the study direction by having them (the laborers) transcribe the contents which they presented at the seminars of the district party committee.

In order to correct defects which had appeared during the pass in the direction of literature study, the elementary committee helped, before any thing, each propagandist to provide himself with sufficient preparation, and attend the seminars of the district party committee.

The elementary party committee had hardly received the plan of the district party committee for the organization of the propagandist seminars, when it acknowledges the direction and methods of the study for each theme dealt with, and appropriated references to the propagandists.

Thus, the elementary party committee has the propagandists in studying appropriate theme and in drawing up programs.

Then the framed program is discussed at the meeting of the propagandists. Thereby, the elementary party committee is helping the propagandists in providing themselves with fixed preparation and in attending the seminars of the district party.

At the end of November of last year, at the district party committee, the propagandist seminar was organized with a study program under the motto, "Let's pour our entire strength into the unification and independence of the fatherland and into the construction of socialism in the northern part of the Republic". During this period, as the result of the elementary party committee having had each propagandist prepare himself in the above-discussed method, the propagandists came to express vigorously their opinions having attended seminars sufficiently prepared.

This method obviously had results in elevating the quality of the propagandists and in promoting the level of the literature study guiding.

Comrade KIM Yong-p'il, the director of the group of the construction sub-cell, after having sufficiently studied by referring to the advice of the elementary party committee, to the "Works of KIM Il-sung" and to "Political School Reference Materials", guided the party members.

At the study meeting on 7 December last year, in the program "Let's pour our entire strength into the unification and independence of the fatherland and into the construction of socialism in northern part of the Republic, on the subjects of the democratic reformation, and the 15 August liberation, the seminar was guided.

He discussed what was the essential contents of those subjects prior to opening the discussion. Next he had Comrade KI Chae-sun and Comrade KIM Song-sik, who were on a comparatively lower level, take part in the discussion before others, at the time when he was directing the discussion, the subject of which was, "At the time when our country was liberated by the Soviet Armed Forces, what circumstances were created in our country?" He had all the comrades the higher level, take part in the discussion, and at the same time, directed them for the purpose of developing a concrete and systematic discussion on the appropriate theme.

But participants were at a loss to make clear and systematic, the enemy's aggressive nature. That, after the American imperialists forceably occupied South Korea, why they had made given new birth to the government organs of Japanese imperialism, and after having rallied the pro-Japanese and the traitors of the Nation, at the same time, oppressing the people's government and the democratic power, why they divided our fatherland. Therefore Comrade KIM Yong-p'il, at the conclusion of this subject, had explained for them the concrete facts of the American imperialists' plot for the colonization of Korea.

Next, he offered the subject, "What policy has our party put forward for achieving the unification and independence of the fatherland?"

At the discussion, they had correctly said with one voice, "Our party has entered on the path of establishing a strong revolutionary democratic base which is the basis of the unification of the fatherland", but he had not completely discussed with the subject of why it is necessary to establish the democratic base.

Comrade KIM Yong-p'il, a propagandist, explained this subject using supplementary materials.

The method of study direction of Comrade KIM Yong-p'il shown much experience.

In order to spread his experience in study direction among other propagandists, the elementary party committee sent Comrade YIM Cha-sō and Comrade YI Un-chu who were not very experienced, and had them visit the study class at work which under the direction of Comrade KIM Yong-p'a.

But with this type of method only, it was impossible to reform the methods of study direction of those propagandists who were young in experience. It was further necessary, for us to grasp defects appearing in their study direction, and to help them to correct the defects.

The elementary party committee chose the method of sending materials, and visiting the study meetings which they were direction, and then giving them advice.

This method brought positive results. We can take the example of the study meeting of the casting sub-cell, where, sometimes ago, Comrade KIM Pu-ryōl, the chairman of the elementary party committee, visited with Comrade PAK Yōng-hwa, the manager.

Though there were some reforming in the study direction of Comrade YU Cha-sōn, the director of the literature study group, which was carried out on the subject of "At present, what is our greatest duty and what are the characteristics of our country's revolution?" still there were not just a few defects.

The most important defects were that, Comrade YU Cha-sōn, directed in a rather coarse manner the contents of the literature by way of connecting the subject with reality, and that the propagandist used too difficult expressions.

The elementary party committee soon summoned a council of propagandists and had them correct such defects.

As a result of a series of measures which the elementary party took, the level of the literature study direction of the propagandists is gradually rising. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Company Reporter, CHANG U-chong.

12. CONSTRUCTION TRUST AT SUP'UNG DAM

In order to supply more electricity to factories and rural communities of various districts, our trust is assigned the important tasks of executing large-scale constructions which are the overall rehabilitation of Generators No. 3 and No. 7 in 1956, and the concrete reinforcement of the rear surface of the dam, and the assembling of large-capacity transformers.

We are making an effort to execute this vast construction with good quality within the fixed term.

By the proper policy of the party and the government, we had maintained the necessary efforts with foresight during the passed year, and have been provided with basic production conditions and other conditions; and having reviewed the passed process of activities, the management level of the management workers has been gradually heightened and the will for increased production of the employee is being further heightened.

On this basis, we are heightening labor production efficiency prior to all else, and are reforming labor management activities in order to economize labor.

In the passed year, our trust moved too often as the result of not being able to provide the laborers with satisfactory production conditions and because the plans for some parts of the construction had not been firmly based, and as a consequence we wasted more than a little labor.

Therefore, this year, our trust has precisely established a plan for each quarter, each month, and each day, and each of the plans is based on the process, and correctly disposes laborers according to their skill, making a positive effort in order to maintain this disposition. At the same time, by having more laborers participate in the contract system, our trust is further heightening their will to increase; particularly, by executing a budget system for each plant and each brigade, our trust is helping to decrease non-productive expenditures.

In addition, we are going to pay much attention to the mechanization of work connected with each field of construction.

In the passed year, at a subsidiary of our trust, Comrade PAEK Kyōng-nyong, the public works assistant engineer, by devising a sonar unit, simplified the investigation of the dam condition under the water, and many other advanced laborers and technicians could more reasonably observe the works, by having brought their excellent originality and creativity into full play.

Hereafter, in order to rationalize and mechanize the works based on such advanced experience, we, reforming activities of the Originality Devices and Rationalization Committee, are positively agreeing with the new suggestions of advanced workers, and are boosting them in various activities by way of having their proposals completely introduced into production.

In addition, in order to promote the level of technique and skill of the laborers and technicians, we are making an effort to give as much technical education as possible in the shortest possible time, from the Soviet technicians prior before all else, and are devising a series of measures to manage more effectively the activities of the technical study group, which we are carrying out twice a week.

Together with those activities, by strengthening the past activities of the trust and its stations, we are carrying out the reformation of technical management activities.

In reflecting the experience of the passed year, after the technical direction document had been transmitted, there had been a lack of continual direction and inspection into the execution state of the document, consequently, at the construction, there were many instances of poor construction and reconstruction had occurred, and much of the too rapid construction had not been exposed in time.

Therefore, in order to eliminate these defects in the new year, we are further heightening the actual work level of technical workers, and by having them closer to the actual construction site, are carrying out constructions under full technical direction and control.

This is important in promoting the quality of the construction, but the problem is how to strengthen the inspection system.

This year we are about to strengthen the struggle to reorganize the inspection mechanism, and increase the responsibilities of the inspectors, and having the inspectors strictly observe the overall inspection system, and we are now undertaking these tasks.

At the present time, all the employees of our trust, while shortening construction time, in order to greet the Third All-Party Conference of our party with high labor results, are overflowing with stern decision to promote the quality of construction. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Basic Construction Trust Sup'ung Power Department Manager, YANG Ho-chae

13. REPORTS FROM RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

At the Sŏnch'ŏn Branch Farm of the Sinŭiju Fruit Farm, a winter fruit farming techniques lecture meeting has recently been carried out.

Many skilled workers in fruit production and management workers in livestock raising, including assistant-engineers, participated in the lecture meeting from every branch farm of the Sinŭiju Fruit Farm.

At the lecture meeting, experiences were exchanged among the participants, a series of problems in technical theory, including fruit cultivation and the problems in vegetable protection, were dealt with.

Comrade KIM Sang-sŏp, the chief assistant-engineer at the time, lectured on the subject of fruit cultivation, explaining that cultivation methods that they would be easily understood, by item, such as apples, pears, grapes, and peaches, and divided the cultivation methods according to the type of work and the season, and then denounced the old cultivation methods by which the natural life of fruit and physiological conditions of fruit were controlled, and emphasized the introduction of the new natural plant cultivation methods of the advanced Soviet Union.

He introduced the advanced apple cultivation experience of Comrade CHANG Hyŏn-to of the Sŏnch'ŏn branch farm, who maintained a large harvest of 45 tons and 454 kilograms per Chŏngbo (2.45 acres) during the passed year.

Referring to the individual measures for orchards and the system of fertilizing and treating trees with chemicals, the participants were taught specifically the method of manufacturing highly efficient organic and mineral fertilizer with the lees of maple-tree leaves, which are an abundant local resource.

Comrade KIM Chŏng-cha, an engineer, while dealing with the subject of the protection of food, introduced particularly the fertilization method of new agricultural chemicals to prevent damage by blight and noxious insects and further explained the local noncovering method (the method of not covering pears with paper) could be positively applied.

The lecture meeting was effective in that the laborers decided to exceed their production plan of this year by 20 percent. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Correspondent, SIN Sang-sun

14. FISHING COOPERATIVE UNDER KIM PONG-CH'U

The fishermen of a fishing station directed by Comrade KIM Pong-ch'u, are continually expanding fishing records entering the new year.

At the beginning of the new year, those who set out to fish on 2 January are exceeding their plan by degrees developing a quick searching method in locating schools of fish in spite of the fact that they are faced with the disadvantage that the schools of fish are very far away.

That is to say, on the 5th, Trawler No. 76, under the direction of Captain SIN Chong-sul, caught 70 tons of alaska pollack, and thereby more a brilliant record having executed 90.9 percent of the January plan.

In addition to this, Traveler No. 116, which is directed by Captain HAN Kyōng-suk, executed 84.4 percent of the January plan, and each of the trawlers, directed by Captains PAK Tu-cho, SIN Chong-sōn, and HONG Chu-pong, is executing the assigned plan with the expected record.

In executing such high records as these, the workers, who were properly provided with vessels and fishing equipment, and the valuable experiences of the older fisherman, devoted including Comrade PAK Tu-cho, and Comrade HAN Kyōng-suk, are highly devoted.

For a while at the end of last year, they could not cease their fishing, because of rough seas, and during this time, the schools of fish moved away from the fishing grounds.

At that time, Comrade HAN Kyōng-suk, who was dispatched to search fish, was able to catch fish, by forestalling the schools of alaska pollack which would appear after the other schools of fish had moved, instead of following after the first school of fish by making use of the experience gain while fishing in the adjacent area.

In order to exceed the first quarter alaska pollack plan, they are now developing a vigorous increased production struggle and at the same time, have already prepared themselves for the second quarter mackerel plan; thus they are now struggling with the will to exceed the annual plan of the year. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

15. PRODUCTION OF BURNT SOIL AT NAEJU-DONG FARM COOPERATIVE

The members of the Naeju-dong Farm Cooperative in Unsōng-ni (Hwangju-gun, Hwanghae-bukto) are being enthusiastically mobilized in the production of homemade manure and fertilizer, for a rich harvest this year.

They decided to make more than two (2) baskets per house per day for the production of burnt soil, and they are pushing forward with the work. Female cooperative member, O Pok-tuk has made 11 tons of burnt soil and member KIM Hak-kyu, nine (9) tons. Thus, this cooperative has already produced 400 tons of burnt soil and has collected 200 tons of night soil.

They are bending their continued enthusiasm in the production of self-made fertilizer. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Correspondent, KANG Ku-ch'ang

16. KŭNGANG FARM COOPERATIVE GAINS LARGE INCOME FROM SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTION

The members of the Kŭngang Farm Cooperative in Kŭngang-ni (Anak-kun, Hwanghae-namdo) are gaining large earnings by vigorously carrying out winter subsidiary jobs.

This cooperative commenced a program of multi-subsidiary jobs last autumn, such as the cutting of grass for fuel, the production of charcoal, and the hunting of wild animals, by rationally organizing labor. They have already produced 1,200 cubic meters of grass for fuel and 11 tons of charcoal, and they have caught many wild animals, including wild boar.

By these subsidiary jobs, they have accumulated over 500,000 Wŏn in cash earnings, and are solidifying the economic foundation of the cooperative, by purchasing, in addition to many other goods, seven (7) ox-carts and four (4) thrashers, 17 animal powered and manpowered weeders, ten (10) pigs, seven (7) calves, with this money. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Correspondent, PAE Son-kwan

17. INCREASED PRODUCTION AT YONGDŬNG COAL MINE

At the Yongdŭng Coal Mine a larger coal quantity is being maintained, and in order to further promote the production quantity in the new year, they have introduced the Multiple Central Cut and Simultaneous Retreating Mining Method at the two districts of this pit. Consequently, these two (2) districts can maintain a quantity of 800,000 tons of coal and more than 700 tons of coal is exploited each. But, because equipment, such as the endless of the 50 horse-power crane which draws the coal out, and the endless of the 100 horse-power crane which conveys the coal to the coal screening plant, had not been rational, only 450 tons of coal could be conveyed each day.

The administration management, for the purpose of breaking down such difficulties, and with the assistance of the elementary party organization, carried out a series of political activities to encourage and agitate the originality and creativity of the laborers who had been working for a long time at the coal mine.

As a consequence, Comrade KIM Sŏng-tŏk, the chief of the pit month, after having a lengthy discussion with his comrades, suggested that they remove the 50 horse-power crane and set it in front of the two district pit months, thereby shortening by 150 meters the length of the endless and eliminating four (4) curves in the endless.

The administration management examined, his suggestion which gave positive proof that the suggestion of Comrade KIM Sŏng-tŏk would promote coal transportation efficiency, more than twice, and they could bring profits of more than 1,000,000 Wŏn to the nation, by prolonging the life of the cable.

The coal transportation equipment was soon reformed.

Coal transportation efficiency was highly promoted as compared with the previous level.

At the present time, more than 700 tons of coal are being produced everyday at the Yongdŭng Coal Mine.

The increased production movement of the coal miners here is growing day by day. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

18. NEW CONSTRUCTION IN ORANG-BŎL AREA

The planning map on the bank construction of the Orang-ch'ŏn is now unfolded before us.

There are red lines pointing the banks in many districts of Orang-bŏl where the 62 mile Orang-ch'ŏn, which flows from the Changbaek-sanmaek, and widens gradually, flowing through the areas Subuk, Sunam, and P'algyŏngdas and many other villages, and at last into the bay of Odaejin.

Particularly the two lines attract our attention; one points out the Orang-ch'ŏn bank construction, the total length of which is some 5,300 meters, and the other, the Chubuk-ch'ŏn bank construction of some 5,400 meters.

Comrade IM Wŏn-chŏl, the chief engineer of the Orang Station of the Irrigation and Water Facilities Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, and who is in charge of carrying out this construction, precisely explained the construction while pointing to the map.

He explained that once the construction is completed, the cultivatable area of 1,715 acres of the Orang-bŏl will be protected from floods.

The excited enthusiasm of the districtmen, who are going to devote themselves to increasing agricultural goods by firmly protecting their home soil from floods, moves lively along these red lines.

We have visited various sites of the bank construction.

Under the flapping of numerous colored flags and placards, the young men, and even women and oldmen, all are digging.

The men who are digging with picks in the ground! The men who are carrying earth on their A-frames or on large wooden plotters. Everyone participating in the construction is straining, and flushes with the gladness of strained labor. The Youth League members are taking the part of commandos. In the area of the Yongp'ŏng-ri bank construction a group of commandos organized of Youth League members of the surrounding area, is participating.

They have entered the last and final step, having passed far over from the plan. The Youth League members, including Comrade YIM Yong-kŭk, said that they are executing the assigned amount of digging each day by 2.5 cubic meters. As soon as the digging is finished, the young women plant lawn on the side walls of the banks.

The enthusiasm of the young commandos has covered the assigned amount of digging of some 2,600 cubic meters in six (6) days less than the plan, thus they achieved glorious results.

Such is the fighting spirit of the young agitators all of whom are working in the construction site. A certain oldman, called CH'OE, from Yongp'ŏng-ri whom we met at a section of the construction site, is digging his and carrying earth with a very skilled hand. Even he is near 61st anniversary, yet he is not so old that he would be confined at home. Oldman CH'OE is rushing out carrying a fully-loaded A-frame on his back, not to be left behind by the youngmen. The oldman has continued with a boasting tone: Orang is the earth of heroes! Even though the American chaps had once come here, they could not bear our resistance! Not even flood can bear up in this district!"

During the severe war, the heroic fight of the villagers is a well known fact.

When the enemy crept into the village, the men and women, old, and young, had all directly supported the war, and defended to the last with their blood, their home village.

Their burning affection towards their home village and their firm faith, that nothing exists which they cannot do if they help each other, are deeply kept in the heart of them who are living in Orang-böl, the ground of heroes.

They were enthusiastic people those, needless to ask who were devoted to the construction, when the discussion for piling up earth on the banks of the Orang-ch'ön was decided.

The laborers of the Nanam Orchard of National Farm No. 5 arrived here, and are working to support the lively struggle of these enthusiastic Orang-böl, villagers.

About 80 of the laborers from Farm No. 5 including Comrade SIM Chong-hyön, who are working with the farmers in the village of An'gyo, are everyday exceeding their assigned amount of digging.

Everyone of them is cheered with the gladness and pride that he is helping the farmers.

Comrade HO Yu-pong is daily carrying 20 A-frame loads of earth more than a farmer who is working at the construction site.

YIM Yong-kuk, KIM Ki-hong and many other laborers are carrying the earth with a skillful hand.

The vigorous assistance of the laborers who have arrived here from distant, places, is further encouraging the local farmers.

The effective execution of the bank construction is inspiring the laborers of the Sujungdae stone pit.

In order to maintain the planned quantity of stone for building the bank in the allotted time, they are doing their best for original efforts.

The stony mountain which stands to the right side of Orang-ch'ön like a cliff, has begun to crumble.

Sometimes the terrific explosions, caused by blasting of rocks with dynamite, vibrates the whole mountain, and then echoes up to the construction-site across the river. Comrade KIM I-sun, a blasting-worker, having applied the double blasting method, is now able to blast more than ten times the rock he could before; and they could blast only 1.5 cubic meters using the previous method.

Comrade KIM I-sun is a discharged soldier. He is now employing the experience gained when he was an engineer on the home front.

Whoever visits Orang-böl today would be excitedly attracted to the rising, new, fine banks on the river's side, where weeds grew yesterday in abundance.

If he comes upon the old story of the Orang-ch'ŏn which had been agonizing age after age the farmers of the basin of the river, his excitement will be still more.

During the terribly hot summer, with the water coming from melted snow of the high mountain in the upperstream, the water of the Orang-ch'ŏn would usually increase even during a drought, and once a flood passed, the water would attack in reverse after joining with sea, so it is impossible to count the damage caused by water.

Two terrible floods, one of which was in 1933, and the other in 1942, had destroyed 2,100 houses in the Orang-ch'ŏn basin, taken the lives of about 11,000 peoples and made 5,625 acres of rice paddy field into non-harvest fields.

But the bitter damage caused by floods, has today become a old story to the villagers of Orang-bŏl. The vivid strength overflowing the arm of each of them is still more overflowed by the gladness of greeting the Third All-Party Conference of our party.

With the abundant future of Orang-bŏl protected by firm banks, before our eyes, we left the construction-site having cordially meet with the villagers. (Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Resident Reporter, PAK Yong-ho

19. SHORT COURSE ADULT SCHOOL IN

Soon after the darkness has fallen over the village of Hansong in Ŭiju-ŭp which has been cheered by the new year farming preparation and winter subsidiary business, the windows of the short course adult school located at the center of the village, will be lighted up.

The 25 cooperative members who are attending the Korean (writing) class are sitting in the class room.

On the walls neatly decorated, the various teaching guides including a Korean map are orderly hung, among them, the graph of farm plan of 1956 attracts our attention.

First of all, the national language class begins.

Comrade CHANG Ok-sun, the lecturer, while presenting the results of the examination of the other day with a tender face, and at the same time writing upon the blackboard the faults of each, is gently teaching them. On comrade CHANG Ok-sun who is precisely explaining the spelling, which they would readily err, and combine, all eyes are concentrating.

This short course adult school opened on 1 December last year. Prior to the opening of the school, at the township (Ŭp) adult education committee, they, having inquired and comprehended precisely the members suitable for education, had them collected in an appropriate class according to their level, and maintained education conditions.

Comrade CHANG Ok-sun who graduated from a junior middle school and joined this farm cooperative, has been giving an example, as soon as the school opened, being chosen as a lecturer, and is every night devoting her full energy to teaching. In order to elevate the quality of teaching, she studies the teaching material completely, and frames the teaching programs, thereby elevating the ability of the students.

Meanwhile, the teachers of the Uijū 2nd Public School, come to the village of Hongsō and give the necessary assistance to the lecturer. Particularly, teacher PARK Kyōng-twa, having organized teaching inspection and instructive teaching, is giving concrete guidance in the problems of how we can connect farming knowledge and realistic problems to the teaching methods and to class work.

The further the quality of teaching rises, the more the students' zest for studying heightens. They are helping each other when they prepare and review their lessons, on returning home, by organizing mutualhelping groups with three (3) or four (4) members, and particularly, are making an effort to promote attendance efficiency.

Thus, all students have already come road with ease the explanatory diagram on farming methods, and HONG Ui-chōng and CH'OE Sil-paek and other students have are now able to read the Nongmin Sinmun (Farmers' Press) and women's magazines. And students, AN In-suk and CH'ONG Ch'ang-sil have are able to do adding easily.

In the new year, the Hongsō Cooperative Management Committee having more satisfactorily maintained note books and pencils and various school supplies for the students who are present taking the short course adult school, has given much assistance to their education.

When the national language class is over, they will spend a moment of rest talking freely.

In one corner, they, surrounding HŌ Myōng-suk, are listening to her experience, and she has made her record by having honestly prepared and reviewed her lessons.

In another corner, they are cheered at the discussion for the decision of the tenth conference of the Supreme People's Committee on the decrease of the tax-in-kind, and on the prospects for this year at the cooperative, surrounding AN Kūm-nyō.
(Nodong Sinmun, 20 January 1956)

Company Reporter, KIM Sang-ch'ōl

20. ICE SKATING CONTEST HELD IN P'YŎNGYANG

In commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Korean Democratic Youth League, a skating contest was held on 17 January in P'yōngyang-si at the special skating stadium on the Taedong-gang.

In 500 meter race, the 3,000 meter race the 10,000 meter race, and other various events, some 250 male and female champions were present.

The events were carried out in separate classes for college students, high school and professional school students, junior middle school and public school children, and the general group; and particularly the event of the champion HWANG Chōng-rip of the elementary class at the P'yōngyang 7th High School, who won the victory in the 5,000 meter men's race, attracted the observers.

The overall record of the games is as follow:

1st Place, College Division:
Kimch'aek Technical College.

1st Place, High School & Professional School-Men:
P'yōngyang 1st High School

1st Place, Women:
P'yongyang 1st Women's High School

1st Place Junior Middle School-Boys:
Elementary Class, P'yongyang 7th High School.

1st Place, Women:
P'yongyang 4th Girls' Junior Middle School.

1st Place, Public School:
Nam-guyok Public School, P'yongyang-si.

21. LETTERS FROM THE READERS

Problems to be Corrected at Chungwa National Farm

At the Chungwa National Farm, the various types of equipment for the repair of farm machinery during the winter, is not being properly maintained, and the management of farm machinery is being carried out improperly.

Comrade KIM Yong-sik, farm machinery foreman, and Comrade KIM Ch'ang-ik, farm machinery director, and many other laborers, have twice offered suggestions to the administration on the storage of farm machinery during the winter, in order to fully complete the repair of farm machinery and to properly carry out their management. But, at the time when the suggestions were offered, the responsible workers would but promise that they would solve the problems as soon as tires arrived or as soon as other materials and labor were available. Yet, they have not provided the laborers with the various types of machinery.

Therefore, many machines can be covered with canvas, but numerous items of equipment, including cultivators, corn thrashers, and others, are being damaged, having been left outdoors in the snow.

Of particular note, is the fact that the repair of machinery is being done in building which is missing an entire wall and a door.

As a consequence of this, the disassembly of the tractor, which was begun at the beginning of January, is not even nearly completed by the middle of January, and many of the pieces of the tractor are covered with dust and dirt. In addition, laborers were in the habit of spending more than an hour each day preparing for work. This is because they should have prepared the fire first and then started the preparations for their work, but as they were cold from the trip to work and the machines are frozen, they maintained a low level of efficiency.

Particularly at the work sites, machine oil, which is very precious, is being wasted more than a little.

Then, is it true that the storage buildings were not build because of the lack of materials and labor as the responsible workers had said? No. it is not. Because the consumption standards is not being observed in the use of materials at the basic construction site, materials are being wasted, and also because of the irrationality in the organization of labor, a large amount of labor is also being wasted. But, the job of correcting these mistakes has not yet been carried out.

This is a problem wherein the responsible worker of the farm must devise adequate measures to maintain conditions so that the workers will complete the repair of farm machinery before the planting season which is near at hand. This can be done by dividing all of these activities into the proper order.

Democratic Propaganda Office Not Being Used

Letters from rural readers which have recently arrived at the editorial office, point out that the activities of rural democratic propaganda offices are not properly managed in some areas.

The branch office of Hamasan-dong (Masan-ni, Sin'gye-gun, Hwanghae-bukto) was built with a capacity of 100 people, by the enthusiasm of the inhabitants this passed spring. But this branch office has not yet been used for various reasons.

The democratic propaganda office of the Sudong Farm Cooperative in Chongmun-ni (Hwadae-gun, Hamgyong-bukto) is sometimes used as a combined workshop or store house, and the Taeyang-ni Democratic Propaganda Office in Sinp'a-gun (Yanggang-do) is still laden with the posters struck up over a year ago.

The various newspapers and magazines distributed, are not being put to practical use, because they are being kept at the home of the chief of the propaganda office, or in locked containers.

In addition, it has been pointed in the readers' letters, that because some democratic propaganda offices do not have sufficient heating facilities, the rooms are not being used as meeting halls or cultural recreations halls during the winter months, and because of the irresponsibility of some propaganda office chiefs, there are numerous instances where the activities taking place in the offices are interrupted.

The readers are seriously asking that the activities of the democratic propaganda offices be reform in the winter months, and that positive direction and assistance be given by the county (Kun) party organizations in the reorganization of these activities.

Fixation of Retail Prices

Cotton textiles produced at the Kaesong National Weaving Factory on 27 September of last year, and winter school boys uniforms, produced at the Namyang Clothing Factory, have been arriving at our wholesale warehouse in abundance.

But, as of the end of December, these goods are not being supplied for retail circulation because the retail price of these goods has not as yet been established, and they are being hoarded in the warehouses. This hoarding not only cuts the timely supply of goods to the people, but also brings about a huge interruption in the circulation of funds.

Through the Hamgyong-namdo Consumers' Guild, a fixation of retail prices was requested of, and samples of the goods were sent to, the Central Consumers' Guild on 6 October last year, and they pressed the Central Consumers' Guild to establish a price on the goods on several occasions, but the Guild continues to reply that it is necessary for them to wait still more, because the price has not yet been decided on by the Ministry of Commerce.

Such conditions have been frequently repeated in the past, and we have suffered because of them.

We demand that the appropriate top-level organ quickly establish the retail price of goods, and that they distribute the goods to use for distribution.

Irresponsibility in Purchase of Subsidiary Products

The farm cooperative in P'ungsŏ-gun (Yanggang-do) and the individual farmers are producing various goods in their winter subsidiary production programs. Now, some workers of the county (Kun) committee of this consumers' guild have been executing the purchase of subsidiary products irresponsibly.

That is to say, workers here have vaguely promised to purchase goods without any knowledge of the regulations on the goods or their prices, and have not given concrete instructions and materials needed by the farmers, in their preparations for the purchase of goods from workshops and sellers under the cooperatives.

It is because of this mistake, that about 100 cubic meters of wooden products which cooperative members and farmers produced with immense labor, were not purchased.

The farmers have protested against the bureaucratic methods in the purchase of subsidiary products many times, but Comrade SONG Chae-hong, Chairman of the P'ungsŏ-gun Consumers' Guild, would make vacant promises whenever he received such protests, but, as yet, he has not taken any decisive action or measures to combat the situation.

These bureaucratic methods which lower the farmers' will to produce - those farmers who have been enthusiastically mobilized in winter subsidiary production - and which causes materials to be wasted, must be rapidly corrected.

Unuseable Pin Insulators

Recently, the repair and construction of electrical equipment is being carried out at our factory. Many pin insulators are being used in this repair work.

But, electrical workers are all protesting that the quality of these electrical materials is bad.

As a concrete example, the overall quality of pin insulators from the Namp'o Electrode Factory under the Ministry of Metals Industry and which have recently been received here, is bad, and they cannot be used.

When we attempt to attach the pin insulators to the pole, the bolt and nut do not fit, and many of the bolts are rusted. And if we attempt to force the nut on the bolt, the insulators breaks.

If wish that workers of the appropriate factories would pay proper attention to eliminate the production of unuseable products, having inspected again the present situation.

Factory Managed by KIM Pyŏng-han, Reporter, YI Pyŏng-kwan

Bank Workers Irresponsible in Handling Price Approvals

Certain workers of the Hŭngnam Branch of the Central Bank, are repeating improper business methods which cause vast interruptions in the circulation of funds.

On 29 September of last year, our factory (Hŭngnam National Fertilizer Factory) requested that the Hŭngnam Branch Bank approve the price of goods which had been separately contracted for with other organs, and the bank did not forward the document which had been sent to them by our factory, to the appropriate bank, and by sent it to the wrong bank, they prolonged the approval of the price of goods almost a month while they were trying to locate the error.

In addition, the approval of a rather large sum of money was held up some 20 days for the same reasons.

Because of this, our factory has had troubles in many areas. We hope that the workers of the Hünghnam Branch Bank will study the literature of the April plenary session of the party's central committee, and by strengthening further the system and regulations of internal order, will eliminate these improper methods as soon as possible.

Bookkeeping Office, Hünghnam National Fertilizer Factory, YUN Pong-kum